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26 JUNE 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC MAGAZINE CITED ON COUP D'ETAT ATTEMPT IN NORTH

SK030201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] HONG KONG (Special)--A coup d'etat seemed to have been attempted in North Korea last July, only to be foiled and to send two masterminding military men defecting to China. As a result, friction appeared between China and North Korea, a Hong Kong-based newsmagazine reported Monday.

The Chinese-language monthly related last August's sudden cancellation of North Korea's invitation for Hong Kong "and Macao-based journalists to visit Pyongyang last September with "the not yet confirmed report."

The neutral JIU SHI NIEN DAI (THE NINETIES) magazine said in an article titled "North Korean movements in Hong Kong and Macao" that North Korea was making every effort to increase its influence in Hong Kong in advance of the 1997 handover of the island city's sovereignty from Britain to China.

As part of such maneuvers, North Korea has set up new front offices in Macao and China's special economic zone of Shenzhen bordering Hong Kong. It also has established a quasi-official trade office in Hong Kong and has signed a contract with a Hong Kong tourist firm to attract tourists to North Korea, the article said.

With an eventual aim at Hong Kong, the magazine said, North Korea opened a restaurant in Macao last March in order to secure a foothold there first. Of the eightmen staff of the restaurant, four including the manager have been dispatched directly from Pyongyang, the article added.

THE NINETIES said the opening of the restaurant was connected with North Korea's open-door policy. North Korea hoped that the setup would take on a major role in North Korea's efforts to induce Japanese and American funds and Western technologies to North Korea as well as in its external contacts, it said.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH, SOUTH MILITARY STRENGTHS COMPARED

Chemical, Air War Preparations

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Ki-bok, minister of National Defense, held an unprecedented press conference on the 20th and described North Korea's activity in order to give the citizenry a new understanding of the actual circumstances concerning our security and the military situation on the Korean Peninsula. In the following, we take a look at North Korea's current military trends, south-north military strength, and the military situation.

Augmentation of MiG Aircraft and Other Offensive Weapons (North Korea's Military Trends)

First, the up-to-date equipment which North Korea suddenly added after the summer of 1985 consists chiefly of offensive weapons and is not for defensive purposes.

Among those, in particular, the MiG-23 tactical aircraft deployed at the Pukchang Airbase requires only 17 minutes to reach the capital, and the SCUD-B surface-to-surface long-range missile, with a range of 270 km, can strike the capital from Pyongyang. If it is deployed to the front lines, it could reach all the way to Taechon.

The medium-altitude SA-3 surface-to-air missile is deployed in Pyongyang for air defense, and all of this equipment was introduced from the Soviet Union.

On the one hand, the huge increase of large-scale armored strength and independent artillery for a blitzkrieg, the manufacture of a large number of small submarines, etc., for an invasion by commando forces are a big threat.

Second, North Korea, by having deployed over 65 percent of its total fighting strength in the forward area, as of the end of 1985, is now capable of launching a surprise attack at will and, especially, by newly creating two airfields by the truce line in addition to the 30 airbases south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, has shortened the time needed to attack the capital to only 8 minutes.

Accordingly, the time we can expect for an early warning has shrunk from days to only hours. The time for arranging the preparatory positions of our military and switching over to a war footing has become much shorter than in the past, and this will cause great difficulties to counteroperations in the early part of a war.

Besides this, North Korea's already well-known capacity for special warfare, too, is a problem.

The 100,000-man commando force, which is the largest in the world, has approximately 280 AN-2 aircraft, which cannot be readily detected by radar, and 87 of the 500-class helicopters exactly like those of our armed forces. Using these, they intend to infiltrate deeply into our rear areas and throw into confusion our defensive structure and rear-area support arrangements.

Also, North Korea's chemical-warfare capability is at a fearsome level.

North Korea is preparing abundant quantities of chemical weapons, which are hated by mankind.

The chemical weapons which they possess are estimated to total between 180 and 250 tons.

The types are blood agents, blister agents, and asphyxiants, and by means of mortars, field artillery, anti-artillery guns, and SCUD-B missiles, they can strike up to 270 km away.

The killing and injuring ability of these chemical weapons is unrestricted and indiscriminate throughout almost the entire nation, and it is expected that at the time of crisis, they will use them indiscriminately against us, who are of the same race.

North Korea, which has the above-mentioned capabilities, has established the so-called "5-7 day operation plan" to achieve a decision on the battle-field in the beginning of a war by linking up with the infiltrated commando forces within 5-7 days, before we can mobilize our reserve fighting strength and American reinforcements can arrive. North Korea has emphasized assault training even more than before, and the current situation has been escalating to the highest level of military tension and danger since the armistice. It is judged that the next 2-3 years will be the most dangerous period.

The American government also agrees with this judgement.

North Korea--because it started increasing its armaments before us, before the equipment it has already secured becomes wornout scrap metal, and before we can reach 70 percent of North Korea's military strength, which is the minimum needed for our defense--knows that even though the balance of power is now in its favor, if it does not act on its threats to invade the south to action, the opportunity for communist unification will slowly go out of reach.

North Korea, in addition to this, as part of its psychological war directed against the south, currently, in the demilitarized zone, through loudspeaker broadcasts and the scattering of inflammatory propaganda, through vicious political propaganda and the manufacture of false rumors, and by intensifying unfounded slanders about our government and planning our internal confusion and disruption by carrying out maneuvers to split the Korean-American relationship, is desperately grasping for the decisive moment to threaten the south.

#### Early War, Blitzkreig Preparations

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Tanks--2.7 Times; Aircraft--1.4 Times More Numerous (South-North Comparison of Military Strength)

It is a fact that for some time our armed forces have achieved a rate of growth that has been worth watching, but for about 12 years North Korea, while ignoring its economic failures and the hardships of its people, has begun an attack-oriented military buildup, North Korea is not only receiving active military assistance from China and the Soviet Union, while we invest approximately 6 percent of our GNP in national defense, North Korea continues unreasonably to maintain its wartime economy by investing about 24 percent of its GNP, the highest level in the world, in an increase of military strength. The gap between the south and north in military strength cannot be easily narrowed.

Comparing the chief areas of military strength as of the end of last year, North Korea, with over 800,000 men under arms has 1.2 times our number, its over 3,500 tanks are 2.7 times ours, its over 7,400 pieces of field artillery are 2 times ours, and its over 1,500 aircraft are 1.4 times ours. Looking at the situation on the whole, it is a military reality that they are superior to us in numbers.

We are trying to unify our divided land peacefully. Contrary to this, North Korea promulgates aggression outwardly disguised as peace. We all well know that inwardly it is plotting an armed communist unification by means of war.

North Korea, which carried out the invasion of the south in the Korean War in accordance with its basic line of communizing the south, has, since the cease-fire, feverishly increased its military power for the purpose of armed communist unification. In particular, after adopting the four military lines, including "militarization of the entire people," in 1962, North Korea's armaments increases became even more earnest and conspicuous.

On the one hand, because we, who have sought after peaceful unification, have concentrated our main efforts on improving the lives of our citizens and in economic construction, the military power imbalance has reached a serious level. Adding to our problems, as America's recent retreat from

Asia and the Pacific following the Vietnam War became visible, only in 1974, 12 years behind North Korea, did we begin our armed forces modernization plan, and because of this the imbalance became even more pronounced.

This kind of serious military problem of why the gap has not been narrowed can now be brought forward.

It is, however, the opinion of the authorities concerned that the future is bright. It is only in the next few years that there will be a problem.

During that time, owing to our overall rapid economic growth, while in the 1960's the south and the north were at similar levels of economic strength, now the current situation is that we are about five times stronger in economic strength than North Korea.

Therefore, if we continue to devote, as we are now, the same 6 percent of our GNP to the modernization of the military, even if North Korea continues to spend 24 percent of its GNP on its military, at the beginning of the 1990's we will secure the 80 percent of North Korea's fighting strength, which is sufficient for defensive war. It is estimated that at the end of the 1990's south-north military power will achieve a balance both in name and in fact.

During that period, the basic strategy of the armed forces was to rely on America's support of Korea's defense and our our combined war-restraining power and defensive strength to make up for our numerical inferiority.

On the one hand, looking at the current situation of the forces deployed in the Far East by the Soviet Union, which has a military alliance relationship with North Korea, land forces totaling 54 divisions (about one-fourth of the Soviet Union's total land forces), 800-plus naval warships (approximately one-third of the Soviet Union's total warships), 2,000-plus strategic and tactical aircraft (about one-fourth of the Soviet Union's aircraft), and approximately one-fourth of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons are deployed in the Far East.

Also, the Soviet Union, since the appearance on the scene of Gorbachev, in accordance with its traditional southward expansion policy, has strategically put even greater emphasis on North Korea. In return for supplying various kinds of new and powerful weapons, it has acquired rights to overfly North Korea, and it is conducting frequent aerial observation activities on a flight path following the truce line to the West coast. Soviet warships, by gaining harbor privileges at North Korean naval bases, have strengthened military cooperation with North Korea.

#### Danger To Continue Until 1988 (Estimate of the Situation)

Synthesizing the various intelligence analyses and military strategic and tactical opinions within and outside the country concerning the situation in the area surrounding the Korean Peninsula, from now until the

end of 1988 the people face the critical situation of possibly being overrun by the horrors of war at any time.

The reason for this is that in this period we are scheduled to hold what will become great national undertakings in the history of our people: the Asian Games in September of this year and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

If these two events are carried out successfully, our national prestige will be greatly enhanced, our overall national strength will expand rapidly, and we will smoothly enter onto the road of becoming a developed nation. During this period North Korea will not only be relatively isolated in the areas of international politics, economics, and trade, and if it loses this opportunity, it can only be concerned about becoming a perpetual laggard in the south-north confrontation in the political, economic, high-technology, etc. aspects of national power.

In particular, because North Korea even now unreasonably maintains a military strength more than twice ours with a GNP not quite one-fifth ours, it cannot but be seriously concerned that as time passes the south-north power gap will get wider. Its economic failure and the hardships suffered by the people will reach a limit, and the structure itself will meet the critical moment of collapse.

Accordingly, during this period North Korea not only will risk life and death for the continuation of the communist dynastic system and attempt to interfere with these two events but will try to inflict a decisive blow to our national advancement. It is willing to threaten the peace of the Korean Peninsula with a violent provocation or even an allout war.

The basis for talking this way is not a vague supposition of ours; it vividly appears in the recent provocative words that have come from the lips of the North Koreans.

Last March 8 at the so-called mass welcoming rally for Cuba's Castro, who was visiting Pyongyang, North Korea's Kim Il-song stated concerning the 1988 Seoul Olympics that "it is not a simple sports problem; it is a serious political problem." He also said: "This is something by which our people cannot stand idly and watch, and we will certainly very much oppose and condemn the Seoul Olympic Games." He bluntly threatened and used violent language without hesitation.

It follows that with the Olympics ahead, we can expect provocative schemes from North Korea: 1) the infiltration of armed red guerillas by air and along the coastline--rear-area disturbance; 2) terrorist activities against all mobilized major facilities, sports stadiums, attending athletes, and officials; 3) provocations against the national territory along the front lines in order to produce tension; and 4) if conditions are right, a full-scale invasion of the south.

The above judgment is in agreement with the common opinion of American high-level policy-makers and many military strategy specialists throughout the world. Looking at the fact that America, which these days possesses extensive and highly advanced military intelligence-gathering and analytical capabilities, is more conscious than our people of the crisis and is warning about the security situation on the Korean Peninsula, all of us must seriously accept this concern by a friendly nation as a solemn fact.

With North Korea boasting widely in the so-called teachings of Kim Il-song of the "completion of war preparations," and with military units shouting about "the end of combat preparations" as in a marching song, the already known mobilization has completed the building of an unnecessary wartime structure and war preparations. That is to say, all of the preparations have been completed for an invasion of the south when the judgment is made that the opportunity has come.

Examining the history of war in all nations and times or in view of the special characteristics of modern war, the one important matter that we must bear in mind at this time is that in the case of total war, the question of victory or defeat depends more on the people's solidarity and fighting spirit, unified public opinion, and unity of national power than on the number of soldiers and weapons and their level of readiness and quality.

Just as in the saying, "the enemy and the danger are not outside they are always inside," if a crack appears internally, and if North Korea judges that the crack has become large, it is the analysis of the authorities that it is certain that North Korea will conclude that that time is a good opportunity for a decisive provocation and an invasion of the south.

#### Comparison of North and South Korean Military Strength

(British Strategic Problems Research Center 1985-6 Report)

Branch	Classification	South Korea	North Korea
Army	Manpower	520,000	750,000
	Tanks	1,200	3,425
	Armored cars	700	1,240
	Field artillery	3,000	4,650
	Surface-to-surface missiles	12	54
	Surface-to-air missiles	21	unknown
	Helicopters	765	170
Navy (including Marines)	Manpower	45,000	35,000
	Destroyers	11	-
	Frigates	7	4
	Corvettes	7	-
	Fast attack boats	11	345

[table continued from previous page]

P.T. boats	84	32
Submarines	-	20
Transports	8	-
Large patrol submarines	22	-
Landing craft	32	120
Air Force	Manpower	33,000
	Total fighter aircraft	451
	Modern aircraft	325
	Transports	34
	Reconnaissance aircraft	10

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY OF SPEECHES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 3 PARTIES

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Summaries of speeches by No T'ae-u, Yi Min-u, and Yi Man-sop: "Summary of Speeches Delivered by Representatives of the Three Parties"; given in the National Assembly, date(s) not specified]

[Text] If Politicians Leave the National Assembly, It Will Be a National Catastrophe; Middle Class Never Desires Radical Changes--Representative No T'ae-u of Democratic Justice Party

The people are worried about and also blame the broad discrepancy between the essence of politics and the way politics is really practiced in this country. They also criticize whether assemblymen engage in politics with a consciousness of the people.

In a pluralistic society there is no alternative but to solve conflicts between groups and between forces in a peaceful manner through a gradual method of compromise.

Politicians who espouse constitutional government should never leave the National Assembly. And when politicians opt for an arena other than the National Assembly, this will bring about a national disaster more dangerous than the derailing of trains.

A certain political force has agitated for the politics of the street. Employing the single slogan called the direct election of the president, this force has put forth the simplistic logic that if only a constitutional change for the direct election of the president is implemented, all problems in our society will be solved at once in their attempt to drag politics into the street.

However, the quiet but powerful middle class, which has supported Korean society with stability in frequent political vortices, never supports radical changes. It does not incline toward the advocacy of resolving all issues in one stroke in accordance with simplistic logic. Instead it aspires for gradual improvement and steady progress. Not only the middle class but also the common folk with an optimistic outlook on life expect reforms by stages and prosperity.

Such political consciousness of the people was expressed in the elections for the 12th National Assembly last year. Through the general elections the people supported "stability without chaos" and opted for "progress without stagnation."

In his national policy speech on 16 January this year President Chon Tu-hwan once again confirmed his intention of serving out a single term, re-declared his single belief in the peaceful transfer of power, and proposed "grand politics" and a "politics of the high road." He appealed to both the ruling and opposition circles to join together in "grand politics" designed to rally national capabilities and to expand national assets for the distant future of the nation, instead of "petty politics" that seeks partisan interests and partisan strategy, and in a "politics of the high road" designed to keep promises and to elicit the hopes and desires of the people without being bound by popularity. He also revealed reasonable ideas for political development in stating that the issue of constitutional change should be concluded after completing the great events of 1986 and 1988 and that the peaceful transfer of power should take place in 1988.

In accordance with this, I have proposed a full suspension of political controversies. And I have specified as the three major policy tasks of the "grand politics" the peaceful transfer of power, the successful hosting of the Asian Games and the Olympics, and the elimination of the fear of war, and I have appealed for mutual restraint until 1988 on the intensified confrontation between the ruling circles and the opposition which tend to waste national capabilities, beginning with the contention for constitutional change so as to achieve these goals. Specifically, I proposed to form within the National Assembly a special committee for civilian economic management and a special committee to support the North-South dialogue.

However, such sincere efforts by the government and the ruling party were not accepted by the New Korea Democratic Party. Insisting that the "direct election of the president" is the only solution, it has choked up the political situation since the beginning of the year with the signature collection movement for implementation of an "early constitutional change." In spite of this, President Chon invited on 24 February the representatives of the three parties to the Blue House. He reconfirmed his intention of serving out the single term and proposed his idea of accepting the contention of the opposition parties regarding the issue of constitutional change. That is, "after completing the major events of 1986 and 1988 and the peaceful transfer of power, by reflecting the will of the people on the results of the study of the special committees on the constitution established within the National Assembly and the government, it is advisable to determine constitutional change through prescribed steps." On 8 March at the plenary session of the Central Committee the Democratic Justice Party as a public party pledged to the people that it would unfailingly observe the contents of the 24 February proposals.

Even the New Korea Democratic Party at first approved in its official comment the proposals as a sign of great progress and pledged that it would restrain from going to the street. However, it suddenly changed its attitude and came

out with a rash political schedule for completing the constitutional change for the direct election of the president by the end of this year and for holding the presidential election in 1987, and it declared that it would wage this struggle outside the National Assembly.

I cannot erase misgivings about the opposition party's advocacy of an early constitutional change as to whether or not it might be a scheme to satisfy its lust for power by breaking down the major international events by using the 1986 "Asian Games" as collateral, whether or not it might be a miscalculation that the situation on the campus and the labor dispute might work to its advantage, and whether or not it is based on the empty, flunkeyist idea that repercussions from the collapse of the "Marcos regime" might spread to Korea too.

I am convinced that the peaceful transfer of power on the basis of a presidential election held in accordance with the current constitution is the proper course for democratic development. We must not forget the fact that in the background of the 91.6 percent approval of the current constitution in the 1980 popular votes were both an ardent wish of the people that national chaos due to the vicious cycle of constitutional government must be ended and politics must be stabilized and a national consensus that at least the peaceful transfer of power in accordance with the single-term system must be practiced.

This can never be broken by the will of a minority party, and it contains the norm that it must be implemented at least once.

If there are sections in the presidential election law that must be changed before the forthcoming election of the 13th president, only amendments in this Assembly through the agreement of the ruling party and the opposition parties can be taken into full consideration.

Before discussing constitutional change we politicians must look squarely at the rigidity of the procedures of the current constitution.

According to the current constitution, a constitutional change may be proposed by the president and the National Assembly, respectively. After winning more than the approval of two-thirds of the seats in the National Assembly, it can be affirmed by a national referendum. Although the Democratic Justice Party is the first party with 53 percent of the National Assembly seats, neither the government nor the Democratic Justice Party alone can change the constitution. Still less is it possible for the New Korea Democratic Party with less than one-third of the seats to do this. The only constitutional way for the New Korea Democratic Party to carry through a constitutional change is to reach agreement between the ruling circles and the opposition. And agreement will never be viewed as being in dashing into the street to agitate the people.

For this reason we propose to establish a special committee on the constitution within the National Assembly. We propose to adjust all different views of various parties on the issue of constitutional change within the special committee in order to reach a political compromise. If we go outside the institutional framework, there is nothing that we can gain legally.

From a politician's viewpoint I regret that a series of political incidents occurred over the issue of the signature collection for constitutional change. However, I have pointed out clearly that some public words and actions of the New Korea Democratic Party on the issue of constitutional change are thought to be attempts to take power by revolutionary methods.

The single issue of the constitution is not entirely one of politics. We have publicly pledged repeatedly that when we complete the great events of the state, harmonious conditions for exploring new political development may be mature and in that climate we will change the constitution according to the direction the people desire. Then, what is the reason for dashing to this arena of a life-and-death struggle in spite of this?

An Early Constitutional Change Alone Is the Way To Terminate Discord and Dispute; If Public Employees Fail To Remain Neutral, They Will Lose Trust--President Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party

First of all I would like to point out three sets of Yusin-era ideas that those who are in the government and the ruling party must boldly liquidate.

First, it is their way of thinking that politics can be managed with stopgap lies.

Second, it is that by arbitrarily using the law they have turned the law into a violent means of political power.

Third, it is a fact that they have made the judicial branch of government and career public employees who should remain politically neutral into murderers for political power.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I wish to transmit the voice of the people directly to judges in the judicial branch.

Your authority and dignity must be defended first by yourselves. As long as you sleep on your rights and you submit without trying to salvage yourselves, no one can defend your dignity.

Also, if public employees, who are the common asset of the present ruling power and the next ruling power, are deprived of their political neutrality, and as suborganizations of the ruling party busy themselves serving to strengthen the dictatorship, they will lose the trust of the people. Then, how will they be able to display their capabilities for managing crisis?

I would like to warn that when the incumbent political power fails to liquidate the three sets of ideas and vestiges of the Yusin-era that I have pointed out, the day will come before long when these will be mercilessly rejected by the people and history.

Different from the last regular Assembly session, the issue of constitutional change, which is the heart of democratization, has now been narrowed from the dimension of a constitutional amendment and a defense of the constitution to differences in views on the timing of constitutional change.

In other words, even the government and the ruling party have finally come around to recognizing the validity of constitutional change, and we can have a discussion on this advanced basis.

I would like publicly to question President Chon Tu-hwan, president of the Democratic Justice Party, and you Democratic Justice Party Assemblymen.

First, since you have made up your mind to change the constitution, it is the way to end discord and disputes to carry out the constitutional change as soon as possible. But why are you trying to postpone it to 1989?

Second, the government demands that a new president be elected in accordance with the current constitution after President Chon's term of office expires and that the constitution be amended in 1989 to elect a new president. Does this mean that President Chon Tu-hwan will run for the president again?

Third, the constitutional change for the direct election of the president is a national consensus already confirmed by the general elections of 12 February 1985. But why does the current party in power particularly mention the dual executive branch, the main culprit of the "misty political situation" of 1980 which was clearly rejected by the people? And is the government confident enough to suspend the repression of the signature collection movement for constitutional change that our party is pressing ahead with in order to confirm once again that the constitutional change for direct election of the president expresses a national consensus?

Fourth, what on earth is the basis for contending that if it were a peaceful transfer of power a president elected without the will of the people in accordance with the irrational current indirect election system takes over power, and as if the selection of political power by the direct election of the people ardently desired by the people were not a peaceful transfer of power?

Fifth, in regard to the 1988 Olympics, which president--one elected directly by the people or one elected without the will of the people--would successfully manage it with the support of the people?

Even a young child would know the answers to these five questions. What is needed of you now is only your decision. This is the time for you to make a decision from a broader perspective for yourselves as well as for the purpose of saving the country from misfortune.

In case the government and the ruling party insist to the end on the current anti-democratic system, our party will not put up a candidate as a supporter for the presidential election in 1988, and I sternly point out that according to such an election will be totally rejected by the people.

The foremost goal that our party wants to accomplish through constitutional change and democratization is the realization of a civilian government.

Accordingly, today I propose a "charter of the people for action to prevent the recurrence of the suspension of constitutional government" as a most powerful institutional device to guarantee the democratization of this nation.

Its details must be discussed in the future at conferences of various political and mass organization representatives, but I think that at least the following contents must be included.

In case a group attempting to take government power through non-democratic means should emerge, all the people will rise up to crush such an intrigue through general strikes and a general shutdown of business. All public office-holders, including government employees, have the right and duty of non-obedience. In no case may the exercise of such a right of resistance be punished with retroactive legislation. The state promises responsibly to compensate damages incurred during the exercise of such a right of resistance.

I think that in order to justify their own actions at the time of the beginning of the Fifth Republic such expressions as the so-called main reformist force and the political role of the elite were too indiscriminately employed. Because of such actions without a perspective for the future, the idea that the "support of the military" and the "support of the people" may be separated has been quite broadly circulated. This means that the probability of non-democratic actions has been increased that much. My proposals for the "charter of the people for action" is designed to block and crush the realization of such a possibility, and this is also a step to free the current ruling strata from their self-imposed trap.

Our party and I declare that in case the incumbent government does not accept my proposals, in solidarity with all democratic forces and mass organizations ardently desiring the realization of civilian government, we will unfold a national movement together with the signature collection movement for constitutional change.

Democratization is love. In it are harmony and conciliation, not retaliation.

Our New Korea Democratic Party is a political party that has believed only in democracy and tempered itself over a long period of time, almost 40 years.

The government and the ruling party must discard fear and see to it that the competition for power in 1988 be carried out in a fair and democratic way. They must realize civilian government, which is the ardent wish of the people, and lead the twisted constitutional history on to a high road.

Constitutional Change, a National Task That Cannot Be Postponed Any Longer; True Democracy Is Possible Only with Civilian Government--President Yi Man-sop of the Nationalist Party

Undoubtedly today is a day of crisis, and the current Assembly session is the most serious National Assembly session.

The Democratic Justice Party must grasp the reason why many people do not trust the incumbent regime and must show its decision to respect public

opinion. And the New Korea Democratic Party must grasp the reason why many people do not trust its political behavior and turn away from it, and it must restore its self-respect and its prudence.

In order to create a climate for the current Assembly session I emphasize the following points:

1. The issue of the indictments of several New Korea Democratic Party Assemblymen must be satisfactorily solved in a political manner.
2. The revision of the National Assembly Law designed to strengthen the rights of the Speaker of the Assembly and sanctions against Assembly members must not be promoted.
3. Activities of the opposition parties must be routinely guaranteed. It is a clearcut suppression of the opposition that the police surround the offices of the opposition party to block even the holding of routine conferences.
4. Both the ruling party and the opposition parties must have the courage to compromise through dialogue.

The issue of constitutional change must not be avoided or postponed any longer, and it is a national task that cannot be dazzled or deceived with words. The timing of the justification and need for the constitutional change has already passed. Now is the time for each political party to disclose a clearcut party policy and will toward the constitutional change.

In connection with the constitutional change, first of all President Chon Tu-hwan must complete a single term of office and retire.

Second, the constitutional change for the direct election of the president must be accomplished before the incumbent president's term of office expires, and the next president must be selected in accordance with the amended constitution. President Chon must overcome the negative posture that it is sufficient if he retires after he completes his term of office and display his active will for achieving the sacred task of constitutional change for the direct election of the president. If the Democratic Justice Party and the present regime recognize the need for constitutional change, why do they try to postpone the timing of the constitutional change until after the expiration of the term of office?

Third, during this Assembly session a special committee for the constitution must be formed within the National Assembly to discuss all issues related to the constitution.

Fourth, in tandem with the activity of the special committee, I propose that a "political summit conference" that can keep promises among political parties and can be responsible for them be held.

Fifth, in regard to the constitutional issue, the local self-government system must be enforced beginning in 1987 as the government has already promised.

True democracy is possible only if civilian government is established. Soldiers must be faithful to the duty of defending the nation, and civilians must take charge of politics. We must not allow any excuse for soldiers to entertain a naive idea that they must plunge into politics.

Politicians must discard the disgraceful behavior of blindly following the words of friendly nations without respecting the advice of our people.

The solution of campus problems must be basically delegated to school authorities. For college authorities to take charge themselves of student problems and solve them, the status of college professors, including presidents and deans, and the autonomous right of academic administration must be guaranteed. Politicians must never use or sacrifice pure-hearted students in order to achieve their political purposes.

I urge that the government promote private-level diplomatic exchanges with Communist China as well as the Soviet Union and that the government develop direct negotiations with the Soviet Union through the International Red Cross in order to solve the question of the repatriation of Koreans in Sakhalin.

For handling such issues we must form within the National Assembly a "special committee on North-South problems" and a "special committee on economic countermeasures."

The government is urged to discard excessive political propaganda in regard to the "three favorable low factors" in the economy and seek long-term countermeasures to cope with unfavorable changes in given conditions.

The most serious problem our economy faces is the vast difference between the rich and the poor.

In order to realize economic equity based on political freedom and a fair distribution of wealth, we must achieve the dissolution of the difference between the rich and the poor through a fair redistribution of wealth, the restoration of the rural economy, the protection and fostering of medium-size and small businesses against the tyranny of big businesses, the guarantee of a minimum wage for workers, and the complete retrieval of properties that have fled overseas.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY READIES FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by reporters Yi To-song and Kim Yong-hui: "Offense and Defense for the Timing of Constitutional Change--Three Parties Busy Justifying Reasons in Interpellation at the March Assembly Session; Democratic Justice Party To Win Sympathy of the People by Refuting the Opposition; New Korea Democratic Party To Spread the Outside '86 Offense' to the Assembly; Nationalist Party Appeals for Compromise by Assailing the Non-political Stance of Both Parties"]

[Text] The March extraordinary session of the National Assembly will be convened in 6 days. In that session the ruling party is expected to unfold its idea of subduing the heated offense-defense outside the Assembly for constitutional change by enticing it into the National Assembly, and the opposition party intends to mount an indiscriminate offense for constitutional change both inside and outside the National Assembly. In anticipation of this forthcoming extraordinary session of the National Assembly, in which the heated offense-defense for constitutional change may possibly explode instead of subside, the ruling party and the opposition parties each are preparing their own elaborate constitutional arguments.

Starting on 15 March, in the Democratic Justice Party and drafting of a speech to be delivered by representative member No T'ae-u was undertaken in earnest, with the National Policy Coordinating Committee (chairman: Pak Chun-pyong) mainly in charge. The forthcoming speech to be drafted by members of the National Policy Coordinating Committee, including Ch'oe Pyong-yol, Hyon Hong-chu, and Yi Chin, will be written by representative Kim Hak-chun as was the speech in the last regular Assembly session.

A source concerned elaborated that the representative member's speech is expected to convey the main tone in refuting the opposition's reasons for constitutional change as was presented at the tripartite talks of President Yi Min-u of the New Korea Democratic Party and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, while clarifying the Democratic Justice Party's position on the controversy over constitutional change.

This source said: "The forthcoming representative member's speech, not as in the past, of being divided into several sections dealing with politics, the economy, social affairs, and national security. Rather, it will delineate mainly political issues, including the controversy over constitutional change, with other details filled in." He went on to say: "However, whether it will directly refute the opposition stand or adopt the method of making an appeal to the people, its method will be decided after discussion."

Although in the meantime the main direction for constitutional change has been presented through the president's national policy statement, the representative member's press interviews, and the 24 February Blue House luncheon meeting with the representatives of the three parties, topics about which the Democratic Justice Party is deeply concerned are how to fill in such logical voids as the background for the turnaround from a defense of the constitution to a change of the constitution, how strongly the party should present the "constitutional change in 1989," how to relate the justification of the current constitution to advocacy of constitutional change, and the transitional character of the president to be elected in 1988.

In this connection a source concerned stated: "In the speech our justification for constitutional change will be proved from the two angles of theory and practice." And he contended: "However, the opposition's schedule for democratization is for the particular purpose of certain persons, and rather than refuting it point by point, the focus of the representative member's speech should be on expanding the responsive zone of the people for 'grand politics'."

Characterizing the forthcoming extraordinary Assembly session as a full-fledged "politicized Assembly session" and watching for an opportunity to decide the day in the interpellation of the government, the Democratic Justice Party has decided on speakers who are "middle-rank Assembly members with vigor." However, it is unknown how "successful" they would be.

Assemblyman Na Sok-hu, who will interpellate in the political sector, said: "Even though they may talk about the Assembly session being concerned with people's welfare, in the final analysis everything starts and ends with politics." He predicted: "After checking the draft provided by the party and the contents of the representative member's speech, I will organize my ideas to produce an ambitious work." Assemblyman Ko Kon, a former minister of agriculture and fishery who is in charge of the interpellation in the agriculture and fishery sector, said: "From an objective standpoint, I will present a long-term vision which will provide hope for the rural areas." He expressed his interest in the direction of the opposition's interpellation in the same sector.

Also, Assemblyman Kim Ta'e-ho, who is in charge of the interpellation in the internal affairs, legal affairs, and culture and public information sector, said: "Since these include many sectors in which the controversies with the opposition will pour out, I feel a heavy responsibility." He

predicted: "Since I will attempt to discuss in concentrated terms whether government measures are appropriate or its means are correct in regard to the signature collection movement for constitutional change and the control of students because these have become outstanding issues."

In anticipation of the extraordinary Assembly session, the New Korea Democratic Party intends to make a tentative, interim check of the offense for constitutional change that it has been mounted outside the Assembly and look for an opportunity to expand this effort.

In the extraordinary Assembly session the New Korea Democratic Party will press ahead with the basic strategy of "amplifying and expanding the discussion of constitutional change by linking both that which is inside and outside of the Assembly." However, more immediately, it is concentrating its interest on how many convincing arguments for an early constitutional change it can develop in the framework of the National Assembly.

The Assembly countermeasures that the New Korea Democratic Party has formulated are as follows:

First, it aims at maximally "publicizing" its arguments for "constitutional change in 1986" through the National Assembly. Since it began the signature collection movement for constitutional change on 12 February, the New Korea Democratic Party thinks that it has gained strategic results, including the "withdrawal of the defense of the constitution by the government and the ruling party" and the "proclamation of the unified schedule for democratization by the broad opposition circles."

However, since it is the view of the New Korea Democratic Party that it has serious limitations in terms of its contact with the people, the New Korea Democratic Party also has the basic intention of turning various opportunities for voicing its views into open and concentrated opportunities for the argument for constitutional change.

Second, in terms of propaganda effect, the New Korea Democratic Party estimates that the "justification for constitutional change has become clear, but the necessity for 'constitutional change not in 1989 but in 1986 has not been clearly brought to the fore.' And it intends to attempt a logical and broad-based explanation of its own "democratization schedule" of constitutional change in 1986 for direct election of the president and a presidential election in 1987.

Based on the basic note of the recent tripartite conference, its thrust appears to be proving from many angles that the push of the ruling circles for constitutional change in 1989 is nothing but a "modified scheme for perpetuating political power, while the opposition's schedule for democratization is the best step for 'stabilizing the political situation.'"

Third, the New Korea Democratic Party will attempt to provide a beginning for the mutual coming rapprochement together between the ruling party and the opposition party through the form of urging the "recovery of the political capabilities" of the government and the ruling party even in the midst of the offense for constitutional change.

In any event the representative's speech of President Yi Min-u will be formed in the larger framework of constitutional change and "democratization." However, in his speech he is expected additionally to propose a "people's charter" for guaranteeing civilian government and preventing the suspension of the order of constitutional government.

An aide to President Yi Min-u subtly suggested the change of drafting staff by saying: "The forthcoming representative's speech, different from the past, will demonstrate a fresh sense and a youthful approach." Its draft is expected to be finalized after readings by the drafting committee's members.

In the political sector, which is attracting the most attention among the three sectors of interpellation of the government, Assemblyman Pak Yong-man said: "I intend to argue the unjustifiability of the contention for constitutional change in 1989 and to urge true 'grand politics,' including local self-government and the democratization of campuses." He heatedly argued: "I will propose a decisive measure for managing the difficult situation." Assemblyman Chang Ki-uk revealed: "I will concentrate on refuting the unreasonableness and fictitiousness contained in the Democratic Justice Party's contention, including its representative member's speech."

Assemblyman Hong Sa-tok in charge of the economic sector revealed: "From the basic viewpoint that the direction and management of our economic policies must be helpful also to the unification of the north and south, I intend to raise the issues of market openings and economic development."

In the interpellation in the social affairs sector, the reasoning that "issues, including those surrounding the campus, management-worker and the freedom of the press, all originate from the inadequacy of democratization" will be developed. Assemblyman Yuk Yo-sang will concentrate on the human rights issue and Assemblyman An Tong-son on the Olympics issue.

The Nationalist Party is painstakingly attempting to propose measures through its representative's speech for "stopping altercations and making deals."

President Yi Man-sop said: "It is obvious that if the current situation is left unchanged, it will lead to a catastrophe, and with the conscience of a politician I cannot merely watch calmly the changes in the political situation." He disclosed: "Through the forthcoming speech I will fiercely attack the lack of politics in both parties and will appeal to them to opt for the politics of compromise."

However, because the party's floor leader Kim Yong-ch'ae publicly announced, a contention similar to that of the New Korea Democratic Party, a "constitutional change before the expiration of the incumbent president's term of office," the way to develop the specifics of the rationale is yet unknown.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER VIEWS OPENING OF ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK060111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Opening of Assembly Session"]

[Text] The 130th session of the National Assembly opened yesterday to hear policy speeches by representatives of the three major political parties and interpellate cabinet members. It is desirable as well as natural that the extraordinary session was convened for our popularly elected deputies to address the pressing issues of the day in the legislative chamber.

Our National Assembly has been most conspicuous by its absence due to frequent boycotts by the recalcitrant opposition which used to make convocation of the house conditional upon prior acceptance of some of their demands. Such a dereliction of duty caused much damage to the nation's politics.

This time the urgency of the various issues awaiting action by the assemblymen prompted the opposition New Korea Democrats to respond to the initiative of the majority Democratic Justice Party for opening the legitimate stage for dealing with important political and legislative affairs.

It was repeatedly pointed out by most reasonable citizens that no strings should nor could be attached to calling the parliament to session as often and as long as necessary. Differences and conflicts must be attacked and resolved on the house floor and must be kept from spilling over into the streets, or elsewhere.

The current session goes to the credit of both the government party and the opposition parties for their basic accord on the need of a politics of dialogue and negotiated settlement and for a refreshing compromise to initiate the house debates on some of the critical questions now facing the nation.

Among the numerous controversial matters to be tackled, including the proposed pardon of imprisoned dissidents and radicals, campus unrest and the violence that erupted in Inchon, the question of constitutional revision looms highest. It is beyond question that all parties concerned should focus their attention on a select parliamentary panel to discuss constitutional change, as already agreed upon by their leaders.

While attending to the vital issue of amending the basic law, no energy should be spared in taking up the economic problems, for politics and the constitutional law alone cannot provide for our national existence and development. The electorate pins high expectation on an efficient and fruitful performance by the National Assembly in the coming weeks.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MARKET LIBERALIZATION PLANS REPORTED

Seoul KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Establishment of Special-configuration International Graduate School Promoted

The government, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic industries and reduce trade friction with the developed nations, is continuously promoting a policy of overseas development and has decided to put into effect, in stages, the protection of intellectual-property rights such as the introduction of a materials-patent system in the near future. The government in this way intends to expand the liberalization rate of foreign investment to over 90 percent by 1988 and attract \$600 million to \$1 billion a year in foreign investment and has decided to encourage economic cooperation with developing countries and establish an overseas development fund to support development enterprises in the developing countries.

The government, on the afternoon of the 27th, opened the sixth Planning Coordinating Committee meeting, presided over by Mun Hui-kap, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, and decided upon the overseas cooperation sector plan with these ideas as the main points.

This plan--following the basic direction of stretching our country to become one of the top 10 exporters of manufactured goods in the world during the Sixth Plan period (1987-91) and bringing about the achievement of fixing the basic conditions for getting our international balance of payments into the black, according to the import liberalization plan and simultaneous with achieving a liberalization rate of over 95 percent by 1988--fixes the anti-dumping tariff system and introduces imported-good fair-trade practices.

As a supporting measure for the inducement of foreign investment and the advancement of the level of technology, it supports the liberalization rate of foreign investment at over 90 percent by 1988, it puts the emphasis on improving the investment environment by expanding the automatic-approval system and simplifying administrative measures, and it greatly simplifies the procedures for the inducement of technology.

Also, it revises the copyright law and the patent law, it systematizes the introduction of materials patents and foreign copyright protection, and it protects software with a new software law.

For the internationalization of the foreign exchange, capital, and service categories, during the plan period it reorganizes the foreign exchange management system into one of "liberalization as the rule, restriction as the exception" and permits direct foreign investment in securities. It also actively promotes the policy of the internationalization of banking.

In the category of insurance, it permits the additional entry, in stages, of branches of foreign insurance companies and casualty insurance companies, and it gradually removes the competition-restricting joint-collection organization (pool) of casualty insurance.

It strengthens the cooperative base with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries in order to strengthen economic cooperation in preparation for the Pacific Era, and it efficiently manages the advanced markets of America and Japan.

In particular, as it actively develops promising export items, such as parts, in order to improve the adverse conditions of trade with Japan, it fixes the division of specialization between the industries of Korea and Japan.

In order to promote long-term cooperation with the developing nations, increase on-the-spot investment in the developing nations, and utilize them as indirect export bases, and especially for the support of development projects or penetrating enterprises, the government has decided to establish and make use of an overseas cooperation fund.

The government, in order to promote cooperation with resource-possessing nations, has decided to participate actively in resource development and the exploration industry, and in order to foster the training of specialist manpower in order to be prepared for the era of internationalization, it has decided to promote the establishment of an international graduate school in the form of a special graduate school.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1M ROM DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Third Country To Succeed

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] Gold Star Semiconductor (representative Ku Cha-tu), a member of the Lucky Gold Star Group, has become the third successfully to develop the 1M ROM [1 megabit read-only memory], following the United States and Japan and entering the megabit age that advanced countries are competitively challenging.

According to industry sources, on 26 November the 1M ROM successfully developed by Gold Star Semiconductor--a read-only memory element--is equivalent in level of integration to 1.1 million transistors, or, when a 5-inch wafer is used, 350 million. It is a VLSI (very large-scale integrated circuit)-class semiconductor that by current world standards is the most technologically advanced commercial product.

The 1M ROM is used in high-precision electronic equipment, such as CRT's (cathode ray tubes) and character generators. Its development has made a reality of the "three highs"--high added value, high-speed read time, and high integration. The value added per 5-inch wafer is 1 million won, more than three times that of the 300,000 won per wafer for the 256K DRAM. Reading time for the 1M ROM, moreover, is 150 billionths of a second, which is ultra-fast in contrast with the reading time for the ordinary ROM of 250 billionths of a second.

In addition, in the area of high integration, the English alphabetic-memory capacity per chip is some 131,000 characters, or 4,096 Chinese characters. This means that 2.5 1M ROM's have the information storage capacity of 1 floppy disk.

This development of the 1M ROM was designed at the company's U.S. subsidiary, UMI, by a team led by Yi Kwi-no of the Gold Star Semiconductor Research Institute (GSSCRI). Processing development took place at the metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) production headquarters at the Kumi plant.

As for the time required in development, the company began work last January and took 11 months. With this success in trial production, Gold Star Semiconductor hastens into true mass production in February 1986.

During the first year of production, the company plans to manufacture on a scale of 3.3 billion won in value, of which 1.3 billion won are to meet domestic demand, and 2 billion won are for export.

Before developing the 1M ROM, Gold Star Semiconductor also developed an earlier-stage product, the 512 kilobit ROM.

#### Technology Gap with Advanced Countries Narrows

Development of 1 megabit class semiconductors was a long-desired goal for domestic electronics firms. Because of this, domestic conglomerate enterprises for some time have been competing to meet the challenge of developing the 1 megabit class. The recent success of Gold Star Semiconductor in developing a 1 megabit class semiconductor has very great significance in narrowing the technology gap with the world semiconductor leaders, the United States and Japan, to just slightly over 1 year.

In view of the fact that the United States and Japan both developed this technology last year at practically the same time, the gap between their technological level and that of the domestic industry has narrowed to 1 year.

With the recent success of Gold Star Semiconductor in developing the 1 megabit semiconductor, it has become possible to escape from the tyranny of restraints imposed by companies in Japan, a technologically advanced nation.

Domestic semiconductor companies have invested tens of billions of won to develop the 64K DRAM (dynamic random-access memory) and 256K DRAM by stages and have mass production facilities, but Japanese companies, in order to restrain pursuit by our domestic companies, have day by day increased their power to restrain trade in overseas markets through dumping tactics.

Their power to restrain trade has had a decisive influence in driving down the unit price of the 64K DRAM to \$0.60, on the one hand, while on the other hand forcing the unit price of the 256K DRAM down to \$4.50.

Moreover, on the basis of its currently accumulated technology, Gold Star Semiconductor plans to develop a 2-megabit product, possibly as early as the second half of next year, and plans by 1988 to set sail with a 4-megabit product, thus making the transition from VLSI to UVLSI (ultra very large-scale integrated circuit).

#### 1M DRAM Next Objective

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The age of the 1M DRAM is expected to begin in our country too, by next year, driven by competition to develop technology in the semiconductor and wafer assembly industry.

It has become known that companies like Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, Gold Star Semiconductor, and Hyundai Electronics are putting their efforts into the 1M DRAM, which is a semiconductor of VLSI class, and may exhibit a prototype as early as next year.

Industry sources say that Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications set up a 1M DRAM development team made up of some 30 members in October of last year and has been developing the device at the company's Kihung factory and at Samsung Semiconductor Incorporation (SSI) in Santa Clara in the United States.

Samsung sought to make use of the experience gained in developing the 64K DRAM and the 256K DRAM to shorten the time required to develop the 1M DRAM. The company seeks to complete development of a prototype as early as next February or March and will begin mass production by the second half of 1986. By that time, the plan is to have production rates at 50 to 60 percent of capacity.

Gold Star Semiconductor also set up a 1M DRAM development team with some 30 members at the beginning of the year, going forward with cooperative development between the Anyang Research Institute and a design team at United Microtech, Inc., the Lucky Goldstar subsidiary in Sunnyvale in the United States. Development of a prototype is reportedly within sight.

Hyundai Electronics began development of the 1M DRAM 4 months ago, based at its U.S. subsidiary, Hyundai Electronics America. Reportedly a prototype will be exhibited sometime next spring and mass production will begin in the fall.

Thus it is expected that our country too will be approaching the age of the 1M DRAM, driven by competition to develop technology among the three wafer assembly companies.

Meanwhile, these companies are also putting an effort into production of semiconductors with lower levels of integration, such as the 64K DRAM, the 64K SRAM (static random-access memory), and the 256K DRAM.

It is reported that when the international price of the 64K DRAM recently recovered to \$0.90, Samsung Semiconductor was manufacturing 4 million 64K DRAM's per month and was also producing 1 million 256K DRAM's per month. 256K DRAM prices are holding at between \$2.70 and \$2.80. This year Gold Star will manufacture 500,000 64K SRAM's, for which the international price is about \$30, and next year it will manufacture 3 million.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

First CMOS 256K DRAM Produced

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Hyundai Electronics has begun production of a CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) 256K DRAM (dynamic random-access memory), a product with low energy consumption and superior processing speed, and the CMOS VLSI (very large-scale integrated circuit) age has begun.

According to industry sources, on 27 November Hyundai Electronics has already constructed at Ich'on in Kyonggi Province a wafer-processing factory with 4,400 p'yong of space and having an annual processing manufacturing capacity of 200,000 5-inch wafers. It has recently built an additional factory having a capability of manufacturing 300,000 6-inch wafers a year and has begun component assembly operations.

Hyundai Electronics, taking advantage of the construction of the 6-inch wafer processing plant, has begun production and trial deliveries of the CMOS 256K DRAM, which it has had under development for some time.

Hyundai Electronics, which began domestic production of the CMOS 256K DRAM in technological cooperation with Inmos Co. of the United States, plans to mass-produce the item at its 6-inch wafer-processing plant and aggressively to go forward with supplying domestic demand, of course, as well as exporting the product.

Currently, domestic firms manufacturing DRAM's are producing the NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) type. Hyundai Electronics, by manufacturing the CMOS 256K DRAM, shows a great advance in domestic semiconductor production technology.

CMOS semiconductors are low in energy use and superior in processing speed. Countries such as Japan are also shifting from NMOS-based technology to CMOS-based technology.

According to forecasts by Datacasting of the United States, the rate of growth in demand for CMOS semiconductors is higher than that for NMOS semiconductors, and it is expected that beginning in 1987 the CMOS semiconductors will assume the dominant position in the metal-oxide semiconductor market.

According to these forecasting data, CMOS semiconductors are expected to account for \$11.59 billion of a metal-oxide semiconductor market of \$22.5 billion, while NMOS semiconductors will account for \$10.7 billion, losing their dominant position to the CMOS type.

CMOS means complementary metal-oxide semiconductor. Semiconductors, depending on the technology used to block the flow of electrons, are divided among the NMOS, PMOS (positive metal oxide semiconductor), and CMOS. Until now, the NMOS semiconductor has led the world market, but with improvements in engineering methods and technology, the CMOS type is gradually moving into the spotlight.

CMOS semiconductors are characterized by very low levels of energy consumption. Electronic wrist watches and other battery-operated devices practically all use CMOS semiconductors. Recently CMOS semiconductors have also been widely used in computers.

#### Government To Support Industry

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The government has a strategy to establish a plan for the growth of the semiconductor industry and aggressively promote research and development in semiconductors, which have high added value.

According to the strategy, the government recently set up the Electronic Engineering Private Development Association and is studying directions for semiconductor industry growth planning.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources on 27 November, government assistance to the growth of the semiconductor industry will concentrate on the development of advanced technology. Under a plan to cultivate advanced semiconductor products as primary export items, a proposal is under study that would create a joint private and public research system of electronics and telecommunications research institutions, etc., with government research centers, university research institutes, and other private-sector companies.

Moreover, a proposal for concentrating financial assistance, including an electronics industry promotion fund, venture capital, and assistance funds, is also being studied.

#### Rapid Increase in Semiconductor Stocks

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Trade in semiconductor-related stock is booming amid rapidly rising stock prices.

Boosted by an industry boom due to increased demand and rising product prices, nine semiconductor-related stocks, such as Anam Industries, soared to maximum levels in the market on 26 November.

These semiconductor-related stocks were active in trading amid rapidly rising prices. The number of Anam shares traded reached 1.347 million shares, and other stocks were also traded on the order of 10,000 shares.

Due to this boom in semiconductor-related stock, the index for the electronics industry went up by 2.6 points on the 26th, recording a level of 230.77.

As convertible bonds (CB) (overseas exchange debentures) and other overseas securities issues underwent a period of adjustment following the rapid rise, securities traders were watching closely and interpreting the rise in stock prices as a response in substitute demand due to expectation of an actual improvement.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

64K DRAM PRICES NOT COVERING COSTS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Kim Chin-su: "Are Semiconductor Business Conditions Sparkling or Convalescing?"]

[Text] Domestic semiconductor companies, which had lost steam due to the U.S.-Japan technology race and a cooling off of economic conditions, are showing a small glimmer of revitalization. Although this is still extremely uncertain, orders are slowly increasing and the price of 64K DRAM's [dynamic random access memory] is showing hints of an increase from its low level. At any rate, the domestic semiconductor industry has begun to show a sensitive reaction to these signs, and in the securities market semiconductor stock prices are showing a rising trend day by day.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, which faced a shutdown crisis only a year after beginning production of the 64K DRAM, has recently been operating at 100 percent capacity, and Gold Star Semiconductor is said to be watching order prices.

Anam Industries--a semiconductor assembly company--has gradually increasing plant utilization rates.

In terms of unit price, the industry is still producing at a loss, but the fact that orders have begun to increase seems to provide a small glimmer of recovery.

A manager of memory semiconductors for Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications stated that even though orders from U.S. and Southeast Asian manufacturers are increasing, 64K DRAM assembly lines are currently operating at full capacity and prices are slowly increasing. However, this manager explained that prices for orders coming in from Japan are holding at the 60 cent mark, far short of materials costs.

Moreover, a manager for Gold Star stated that while 64K DRAM orders for places like Taiwan and Hong Kong are increasing, prices still do not meet their variable costs and so companies are carefully watching production. If they wish to cover their costs, prices must reach the \$1 mark, and if companies want to cover the cost of materials including processing costs they must maintain a price of from \$1.30 to \$1.40.

However, this Gold Star Semiconductor manager explained that the prices for orders that are currently coming in are only 70 to 80 cents, so that even if they produce them they will just be piling up losses, if they are manufacturing at prices that don't cover their variable costs.

A spokesman for Anam Industries, which specializes in assembly production of semiconductors, stated that although recently the economic climate is showing hints of improvement, it has not improved enough to give one the feeling that the improvement is genuine, and prices also are not at levels sufficient to improve our country's business.

This being the case, how are business conditions in the semiconductor industry? The situation at present, as assessed by those in the semiconductor business, is that there is an increase in formerly low levels of orders, but that 64K DRAM prices continue to be below material costs.

Moreover, it is uncertain whether orders will continue or whether prices will go on rising over the long term.

Looking at the history of growth in the semiconductor industry, it is true that demand has been important. However, the rate of technological change has exercised an even greater influence on prices. The level of integration of the technology, which goes on doubling every year, induces generational changes in semiconductor memory elements, making a product introduced earlier an older generation product and driving down its price.

The 64K DRAM has already yielded its position of leadership to the 256K DRAM, which has four times the level of integration.

There are a number of reasons why orders are increasing prices for the 64K DRAM even though it has yielded its leadership. First, business conditions in the world computer industry are recovering somewhat and inventories that had accumulated have become nearly exhausted. Moreover, as Japanese industry has abruptly shifted over to 256K DRAM production, there has arisen a temporary insufficiency of supplies of the 64K DRAM.

In a situation where the generational changeover to the 256K DRAM has already occurred, the question is how long the phenomenon of rising 64K DRAM prices can be maintained. If 64K DRAM prices go over \$1, one person from Gold Star Semiconductor expects the 64K DRAM to lose the market to the 256K DRAM, which is declining in price as each country's companies mass produce it.

Considering that the price for the 256K DRAM continues to fall below the \$4 mark and that U.S. and Japanese companies are hurrying to get the next-generation 1M [mega-bit] DRAM in marketable form, one might say that this recent 64K DRAM phenomenon is extremely unstable.

In any case, it is clear that these patterns are becoming a tonic to the domestic industry, which had lost its steam.

However, for the domestic industry, the major topic is not the level of satisfaction with this temporary phenomenon but rather the race for technology, which will determine the future of the semiconductor industry. It might be said that the most urgent problem we must solve is that of the technology race--how to use the experience gained with the 64K DRAM as a basis for commercialization of the next-generation 1M DRAM at the same time as the United States and Japan.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JOINT NORTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE, KIM KU RECALLED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Apr 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Kim Chong-hang and An U-saeng: "Great Policy for the Grand Unity of the Nation; In Recollection of the Joint North-South Conference and the Late Mr Kim Ku"]

[Text] We men do have memories.

It appears that especially those who are in their twilight more often than not look back with deep emotion to the past that they have traversed, rather than looking ahead to their future days.

Some memories of days gone by may be sweet ones to arouse our pride and confidence. Other memories may be painful ones that immerse us in remorse and self-reproach.

We have proud and rewarding memories, the more we look back. These are memories of the days of the historic Joint North-South Conference of April 1948.

As for us two, we are witnesses to history who, from different socio-political positions and backgrounds, came by way of different routes, and were involved with and participated in the Joint North-South Conference.

As a secretary to sagacious General Kim Il-song I (Kim Chonghang) was directly involved in the Joint Conference, and served as a secretary to Mr Kim Ku during his stay in Pyongyang.

In Mr Kim Ku's close circles since the era of the "Provisional Government" in China with him I (An U-saeng) experienced numerous vicissitudes of fortune. Even after 15 August 1945 I served him as a secretary in charge of external affairs and also participated in the Joint Conference.

Freshly reflecting again on the historic days when the sagacious general conceived at that time the idea of a joint North-South conference, initiated, and implemented it, is to draw out the serious meaning of today which cannot remain merely as a sentimental recollection of the past. For, at the present point of time too, if we only grasp the historic justification of a grand

national union and correctly recognize the central point of that union, can we successfully achieve the supreme task of the nation. Also, there is a meaning in that we can correctly recognize Mr Kim Ku's significant turn in his life.

An urge to entrust the currently active people who are pressing ahead with today's national history with such points may be said to be an important motive for writing this article.

## I.

The respected and beloved leader who is an unsurpassed patriot and the sun of the nation, General Kim Il-song brightly illuminated, after the 15 August 1945 Liberation, the path for our nation to follow.

On 20 August 1945 before military and political cadres, based on the far-reaching ideas that he had fully nurtured during his 20 years' anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and with a deep insight into the prevailing reality of the nation following the Liberation, sagacious General Kim Il-song defined the nature of the revolution as an anti-imperialist anti-feudal democratic revolution and said as follows:

"With the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland achieved, we now face new tasks of struggle. Based on the victorious achievements we must continue pressing ahead with the Korean revolution, and the Koreans themselves must build with their own hands a rich, strong and self-reliant independent nation."

The sagacious general's major nation-building principles for a rich, strong, and developing self-reliant independent nation on the land of the fatherland was further elaborated in the 20-point political program declared thereafter in March 1946. However, the general's great major nation-building principles encountered an immense obstacle because of the divisive scheme of the U.S. imperialists forcefully occupying South Korea.

With a sharp insight into the trends of the situation that a new crisis for division prevailed in spite of the Liberation, the general formed a united front of all different spheres and strata in the northern half on the one hand. And on the other, he nurtured the idea of overcoming the crisis of division facing the nation and of realizing an unified, rich, strong and self-reliant independent nation by rallying patriotic forces throughout the nation.

The time when sagacious General Kim Il-song conceived the idea of a joint North-South conference and initiated it was the time when the crisis of division reached an extremely critical stage.

The United States, which enforced a military government in South Korea, mustered pro-Japanese elements and national traitors to hasten preparations for establishing an unilateral government.

Because of the unjustifiable contention of the U.S. side which went against the original purpose, the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission," resumed at Toksu Palace after 1 year's lapse, was once again deadlocked. The U.S. imperialists

created intentional difficulties on the path for establishing an unified Korean government as was agreed on in the decisions of the three foreign ministers' conference in Moscow, sought the fabrication of an unilateral South Korean government, abetted the anticomunist climate by taking advantage of the antitrusteeship movement, and broke up the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission." And the U.S. imperialists illegally dragged the Korean question to the United Nations. Syngman Rhee who under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists began publicly declaring already on 3 June 1946 that "the establishment of an unilateral government is inevitable" openly acted as the champion of the fabrication of "unilateral elections and a unilateral government." The situation was deteriorating seriously.

At that time when the unity of the patriotic forces opposing the scheme of "unilateral elections and an unilateral government" was urgently needed, the fact that the political forces of South Korea, divided into the left, right, and middle-of-road, could not keep their steps together was a very deplorable matter. In the "Korean Independence Party" led by Mr Kim Ku and of which I (An U-saeng) too was a member, views differed, with the result that some of its members left the party to form the "New Korea Nationalist Party" and the "Democratic Korean Independence Party." Attempts of the patriotic forces for coalition failed each time. Because of the scheme of the U.S. imperialists, the situation deteriorated to such an extent that on 19 July 1947 Mr Yo Unhyong, who had attempted the right-left coalition, was assassinated in broad daylight.

Watching the turbulent situation Mr Kim Ku was spending depressed days with mixed feelings. Since the time when he returned to Korea, the U.S. military government ignored the existence of the "Provisional Government." He stood at the forefront of the antitrusteeship movement as the vice chairman of the "Central Council for the Acceleration of Independence" that Syngman Rhee had fabricated, but it resulted unexpectedly only in aiding the U.S. scheme for national division and in building a base for Syngman Rhee. Mr Kim Ku could not control the situation leading toward division, no matter how much he deplored it. Thus, he worked off his grandson the behavior of Lieutenant General Hodge and Syngman Rhee by calling them "shameful scoundrels." However, practically he was not in a position to confirm them. He neither could compromise with them, nor could he rally forces to confrontation.

As a matter of fact, at that time in South Korea there was no center which could act as a focal point or leadership authority capable of rallying patriotic forces.

In the pressing situation that the dramatic feelings over the Liberation had disappeared without a trace and the crisis of the dissection of the nation and the division of the nation was rapidly approaching, the patriotic feelings over the destiny of the nation and the future of the nation heavily pressed upon the hearts of all the fellow countrymen.

The prevailing situation proposed it as an urgent demand to unite national chuche patriotic forces that would break up the U.S. imperialist scheme for "unilateral elections and an unilateral government" and to realize on a nation-wide basis the building of an unified self-reliant independent nation.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song shed light on the firm direction that could overcome the prevailing difficult situation. Given the situation that after breaking down the task of the "Joint USSR-U.S. Commission" for establishing an unified democratic provisional government in Korea, the United States illegally presented, on 3 October 1947, the Korean question to the United Nations, at the chairmen's conference of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic and National United Front the general proposed that representatives of political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea hold a conference at one place for breaking up the U.S. imperialist scheme for national division with the united patriotic forces of the north and the south and for establishing an unified democratic government.

Thanks to the energetic activity of the sagacious general, the Joint North-South Conference indeed began to move. On the one hand, agents were dispatched to South Korea to contact various factions, and on the other some agents from South Korea visited North Korea. By that time the traveling between the north and the south had become difficult because of the 38th parallel. However, in the civilian sector commodity trade was tacitly carried on, and the travel by people was possible, with the result that quite many people crossed the 38th parallel for travel.

In the early fall of 1947 I (Kim Chong-hang) acted as a guide for Mr Song Si-paek who came from South Korea to visit the general. He was a very patriotic man and crossed the 38th parallel with the sole wish to respectfully listen to the general's proposals for national salvation.

At the meeting with Mr Song Si-paek that day the general emphasized the need for forming a coalition between the communists and the nationalists in order to overcome the difficulty of the nation in the deepening crisis of division. As the general learned that Mr Song had acquaintance with persons connected with the "Provisional Government" since before the 15 August 1945 Liberation, he advised Mr Song to relay his intention for a coalition with the communists to the right-wing nationalists led by Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik, and asked them to participate in a joint North-South conference.

After the beginning of 1948 the sagacious general mounted more energetic efforts in order to realize the idea of the joint North-South conference.

I (Kim Chong-hang) still remember freshly what the general said on 8 January of that year.

The general said that in order to form a united front of all the nation, a bold coalition with even the right-wing nationalists who did not follow the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, Mr Kim Ku in particular. He evaluated Mr Kim Ku as a nationalist with patriotism who, even though he had adopted an anti-communist posture, had strong anti-Japanese feelings, and who now did not like the United States, and worried about the future of the nation. And the general talked about promoting the task with political leaders of South Korea since the contact for a coalition had already been made. And on 13 January he assigned the task of sending letters containing proposals for convening an all nation conference for building an unified totally self-reliant independent

nation to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik and various political parties and mass organizations of South Korea. Among those who were given the duty of transmitting these letters was Mr Song Si-paek.

The general had always considered important a united front of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces since the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and based on his rich experience he successfully led the rallying of united patriotic forces after the Liberation.

At that time I (An U-saeng) who was in South Korea met again Mr Song Si-pekk, an old acquaintance since the days of the Chungking period. Accompanied by my younger brother (An Chi-saeng) he visited my house at Namch'ang-dong and stayed for about 15 days to share views on the political situation that was changing fast. What made our communication responsive was probably the patriotism that we shared. Soon we were able to reach an agreed conclusion on the course of the nation. It called for cooperating with the communists of the north in order to force all foreign military forces to withdraw and to check and break up the scheme for "unilateral elections and an unilateral government." We decided to actively work for it. After surveying the total situation, Mr Song Si-paek decided to consult Mr Hong Myong-hui and I decided to consult Mr Cho Wan-ku. I decided to consult also Mr Sin Ki-on who was close to Mr Kim Kyu-sik, and to formulate countermeasures so as not to let those close to Mr Kim Kyu-sik be offended.

I boldly consulted Mr Cho Wan-ku, Mr Kim Ku's chief secretary, on the inevitability of a coalition with the communists. At first although Mr Cho affirmed that the situation was such that only a coalition with the communists was an alternative course for Mr Kim Ku, he was extremely skeptical about its possibility. However, anyhow Mr Cho was leaning toward the coalition with the communists. The reason was that although the nationalists connected with the "Provisional Government" unconditionally showed an initial negative response to the communists, because they could not betray their loyalty to the cause of anti-Japanese independence which they could not discard even during the long exile period, and could not degrade themselves to approve the path of "a unilateral government," they were not in a position to firmly hold on to their lofty posture in the face of the crisis of national division. Nay, more importantly before the truth that only a coalition with the communists was the way for national salvation, even the solidly frozen anticomunist ideas could not but be melted.

In the process of contacting Mr Cho Wan-ku I learned that the North Korean letter had already been delivered to Mr Kim Ku. When Mr Kim Ku discussed with the staff of the "Korean Independence Party" the contents of the reply to the north, Mr Cho Wan-ku proved the justification of a coalition with the communists with tight reasoning. Since Mr Kim Ku had no alternative but to support the North Korean letter which expressed the firm stance for assigning the foremost priority to national interest, he changed to favor a coalition with the communists. However, Mr Kim Ku proposed an alternative, a conference of North and South Korean leaders.

Mr Kim Ku's statement on 26 January 1948 which principally stressed the withdrawal of both Soviet and U.S. forces, the opposition to "unilateral

elections and an unilateral government," and the conference of North and South Korean leaders, Mr Kim Kyu-sik's statement on 27 January 1948, and the two leaders' reply on 16 February were made in such a context and from such a background.

I learned only later that all such processes were the courses that supported the noble intention of the sagacious leader, General Kim Il-song. When I learned that Mr Song Si-peak who, while staying at my house, made me accept the urgency of a coalition with the communists as my own view, and made me contribute, even if slightly, to the realization of a coalition with the communists, was a person that was active in the implementation of the general's policy for national salvation, I was both surprised and moved.

After I received the replies from Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik dated 16 February, in coping with the situation that the United States would make decisions for carrying out unilateral elections in South Korea by taking advantage of the voting machines in the "small United Nations Assembly" at the end of February, again at the 25th session of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic National United Front the sagacious general rejected once again the elections for the establishment of an unilateral government in South Korea and aroused all the Korean people to a nation-wide patriotic struggle for the building of an unified democratic independent nation. On the other hand, he assigned me (Kim Chong-hang) the task of drafting the replies to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik.

In his reply sent on 9 March the general expressed his approval of the opposition to "unilateral elections and an unilateral government," and proposed issues related to measures for actively promoting a joint North-South conference.

The opportunity for all patriotic forces of the north and the south to sit down at one place to overcome the prevailing difficult situation became ripe.

In this process Mr Kim Ku had a matter that he had to settle definitely before he could make his final decision. That is, even though he urgently felt the need for the sense of mission to cooperate mutually based on the commonality of patriotism in the actual situation that the crisis of national division was imminent, it was indeed difficult to bury the ideological distance between the two. Since he consistently hated the communists in the past, he thought that the communists in turn too would reject him. Such doubts were not groundless.

Around the "Provisional Government" that exiles who had their national sovereignty deprived and left overseas to put up the sign various different political forces with different ideologies and contentions spent their days by engaging in mutual attacks and slander. And sometimes they even engaged in tragic blood shedding. Mr Kim Ku himself was shot by young Kim Un-han of the "New Korean Independence Party" who was instigated by Pak Ch'ang-se, a secret spy for the Japanese imperialists, and who blindly engaged in factional strife, and Mr Kim Ku carried bullets in his body. On the other hand, it was a fact that since his days as director of the Police Bureau of the "Provisional Government" he was an existence that people of other factions and even "communists" feared.

Mr Kim Ku perceived the communists as those who had no concern for the nation, clamored about only the "fatherland of ideology," and indiscriminately despised and excluded nationalists. Therefore, nationalists treated communists as enemies. The nationalists in the Northeast who were in collusion with the "Provisional Government" went so far as to indiscriminately kill young men who came to seek the Korean People's Revolutionary Force. There was an incident that even after the Liberation a terrorist group under Mr Kim Ku's name was active in North Korea and was arrested.

I (An U-saeng) could fully appreciate the feelings of Mr Kim Ku who could not readily go on his way to North Korea without erasing all his past.

Mr Kim Ku needed General Kim Il-song's understanding. For that reason An Kyong-kun, a relative of mine, and Kwon T'ae-yang, a liaison with Mr Kim Kyusik, went to Pyongyang in extreme secrecy on this assignment.

As I saw An Kyong-kyun off, I remembered an incident of several years ago. It was toward the end of 1944. As it was a time when the defeat of the Japanese imperialists was obvious, Mr Kim Ku suddenly felt uneasy in his heart. He wanted to return home triumphantly by participating in the last decisive battle for the rehabilitation of the fatherland, but the "Provisional Government" was not sufficiently strong enough by any means. The terrorist method that the "Provisional Government" had pursued in the meantime was quite off from the war for the rehabilitation of the fatherland. The proposal for establishing a rehabilitation force drafted in 1942 was to go into effect in 1945. Its organization, a symbolic entity, was composed of only scores of people, and the situation was such that it would meet the Liberation without having fired a shot.

In this situation, after serious consideration together with several aides close to him Mr Kim Ku decided to dispatch an agent to General Kim Il-song.

The brilliant successes in the war of the Korean People's Revolutionary Force which, controlling the plains of Manchuria and the whole Mt Paektu area, engaged in fierce battles against the one-million strong Kwangtung Army and the Japanese and Manchukuo military and police force, were spread like a legend among the fellow countrymen at home and abroad. And even publications serving the Japanese imperialists could not dare hide the prestige of the Revolutionary Force which had a broad base among the large strata of masses.

The thought of Mr Kim Ku who was determined to unite in any form with the Korean People's Revolutionary Force led by the legendary hero, General Kim Il-song, made him dare overcome even his anticommunist ideology. At that time, the dispatch of a secret mission was a secret that only a few persons, including Mr Kim Ku, Cho Wan-ku and me (An U-saeng) knew. Yi Ch'ung-mo who departed with Mr Kim Ku's letter of credence reached Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, was delayed at that point in his search for a route to the Northeast, and met 15 August on his way. An Kyong-kun was now to perform in a new historic environment the duty that Yi Ch'ung-mo could not fulfill in the past. As I knew all these circumstances I was moved at the thought that the turn of event was something of a fate to Mr Kim Ku.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song allowed an audience with An Kyong-kun and Kwon T'ae-yang to gladly reply that he would think nothing of the past in response to the doubts of Mr Kim Ku as to what Kim Il-song might think of the past events.

The general said that to criticize the past events at a juncture for overcoming difficulties facing the liberated fatherland was a narrow-minded attitude which would obstruct big events, and clarified that the principle of forgetting the past was a tradition established since the period of the anti-Japanese revolution. The liaison agents said that Mr Kim Ku would be extremely pleased and returned light-heartedly.

Soon thereafter at the 26th session of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic National United Front, an open letter for convening the Joint North-South Conference at Pyongyang beginning on 14 April, and letters of invitation were sent to various political parties, mass organizations, and individuals in South Korea.

After taking into consideration the row over obstruction by the opposing factions which he learned of through liaison agents who once again visited him on 8 April, the sagacious general gladly accepted the proposal of Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik for postponing the conference 4 to 5 days, and took steps to convene the meeting beginning on 19 April.

Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik did not have to hesitate any longer. They decided to attend the Joint Conference and publicly announced it. Before and after this, various middle-of-road, right-wing political parties, and mass organizations too announced their decision to attend the conference. The will of the people of South Korea was directed toward Pyongyang where the conference would be held, and representatives hurried their way to the north.

When Mr Kim Ku actually departed for the north, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique resorted to all means of obstruction to check the advancing path of Mr Kim Ku. Lt Gen Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces forcefully occupying South Korea, threatened to accuse participants in the Joint Conference as communists and pro-communists. Traitorous Syngman Rhee visited Kim Ku's residence several times in an attempt to change his mind. Those who opposed the conference said that if Mr Kim Ku should go to Pyongyang, he would be detained there. Factional followers of the "Korea Democratic Party" tried to tempt Mr Kim Ku's son, Kim Sin by wining and dining him at restaurants.

Rabble led by right-wing reactionary students surrounded the Kyonggo House (Kim Ku's residence) for several days until he departed, and staged demonstrations against his trip to the north.

Mr Kim Ku scolded them: "Once I have decided to go, it is no use no matter who tries to stop me. Even if one tries to drag me with a hundred oxen, my mind will not waver."

The path of Mr Kim Ku who was going to participate in the nation-wide conference for the unification of the nation could not be blocked. Mr Kim Ku, at 72 years of age, departed on his grand journey of patriotism with the communists.

## II.

The historic Joint North-South Conference was finally opened amid the great expectations of the entire nation on 19 April 1948 at Moranbong Theater in Pyongyang.

In the conference 695 representatives of 56 political parties and mass organizations of North and South Korea participated. As the newspapers at that time remarked, "a great step forward of the nation toward overcoming all forms of flunkeyism and dependence on outside forces," the Joint Conference was a nation-wide conference which assembled all patriotic forces of the north and the south with the exception of an extremely small minority in South Korea who sought "unilateral elections and an unilateral government."

Mr Kim Wol-song, the oldest person among the delegates, declared the opening of the conference, and tens of thousand of congratulatory messages and telegrams sent to the conference from all parts of the country were introduced.

In consideration of the fact that Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik and their parties would arrive in Pyongyang only on 20 April due to the obstructive scheme of the opposing factions, the sagacious general instructed the conference to be recessed 1 day before the discussion of the basic issues.

Sagacious General Kim Il-song delivered a historic report on the 2d day of the conference. The general said that the patriotic forces of the north and the south must unite to wage a nation-wide struggle in order to establish an unified central government on a self-reliant and democratic principle, and said as follows:

"No matter who one may be, if one truly loves the country, one must resolutely oppose the traitorous unilateral elections. All who are concerned with the destiny of the nation must unite in this nation-wide struggle, regardless of faction, religion, and political view... We must rally all our power to build a unified self-reliant independent nation, and wage a nation-wide struggle to establish an unified government on the democratic principle."

Representatives of all spheres and strata participating in the conference supported and approved the general's report as the beacon to illuminate the future course of national salvation and unification. Representatives from South Korea expressed their resolution to more vigorously wage struggle against traitorous unilateral elections.

Mr Kim Ku who attended the continuing conference and was elected to the chairmen's group delivered a speech on the 3d day of the conference. He emphasized that it was an important task for all delegates to oppose the

traitorous unilateral elections in South Korea, and urged them to endeavor for the unification of the fatherland with the spirit of unity.

The Joint North-South Conference unanimously adopted the "Decisions on the Political Situation in Korea," which contained a resolution to oppose and reject unilateral elections in South Korea in order to establish a unified government, and demanded that both the Soviet Union and the United States withdraw foreign troops, and organized a committee for struggle against unilateral elections. Also, the conference adopted a manifesto appealing for national salvation struggle, "Appeal to the Fellow Countrymen of All Korea."

The Joint Conference was successfully concluded on 24 April.

Mr Kim Ku was greatly moved by the success of the Joint North-South Conference. As a matter of fact, some of the South Korean delegates were sceptical that the joint conference composed of persons of different ideologies and political views would really succeed, and some others attended the conference just to see what would transpire. As far as Mr Kim Ku was concerned, he had difficulty in achieving a unity even within the "Provisional Government" throughout his long years of exile, and even though he made his best efforts to achieve an unity of various parties and factions for complete self-reliant independence in South Korea after the Liberation, he had never fulfilled his goal. Because of such experiences and precedents, he had some worries about the outcome of the Joint Conference. However, putting everything else aside he left to attend the conference, because national salvation and unification was urgent.

However, at the Joint Conference the general had conceived and convened leaders of various political parties and factions of the north and the south aroused themselves to assemble at one place, and their will for national salvation and unification was united as one, and they advocated waging nationwide struggle for the single goal of opposing "unilateral elections and a unilateral government" and achieving self-reliant independence.

This was a conference of grand national union that Mr Kim Ku experienced for the first time in his life. The sagacious general realized the unity of the nation which Mr Kim Ku had sought by devoting his entire life.

Mr Kim Ku had to truly admire the outstanding attraction and great leadership of the sagacious general who rallied all people with mutually different ideologies and political views into one under the banner of national ideals and patriotism.

The sagacious general discussed in a sincere and amicable atmosphere specific measures for the self-reliant independence of the nation on several occasions with Kim Ku, Kim Kyu-sik, Hong Myong-hui, Cho Wan-ku, and others.

In the process of the conference on several occasions Mr Kim Ku once again felt sympathy toward and was fascinated with the complete self-reliant stand of the general who placed the top priority on the destiny and dignity of the nation, and his masterful strategy for unification. And Mr Kim Ku could feel that his trip to the north which he made regardless of its success or failure

was a correct step. It was his trip to the north with a tragic resolution that he would sacrifice himself anytime at the altar even this minute if the fatherland demanded, and that he would not cooperate in establishing an unilateral government for the sake of his personal indolence, even if he might fall down across the 38th parallel in his attempt to build a unified fatherland.

While attending the historic conference and other conferences on several occasions and observing North Korea in many areas, he came to affirm deeply in his heart that sagacious General Kim Il-song represented the focal point of national unity.

Mr Kim Ku solemnly put his signature on the joint declaration for measures for national salvation that the consultative conference of representatives of political parties and organizations of North and South Korea held on 30 April. It was the confession of his soul and the declaration of his patriotism to solely achieve by all means unification by overcoming differences in ideology and ideals and by uniting fellow countrymen sharing the same blood.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku visited various places in North Korea.

The strong impression Mr Kim Ku received during his stay in North Korea was the self-reliant spirit with which the Korean people on the land of Korea under the general's guidance enjoyed all the rights and observed the national dignity.

The spirit of national self-reliance was the impression that he felt beginning with the first moment he entered the north. There was an incident in which Mr Kim Ku was checked by the Constabulary members when he and his party crossed over the 38th parallel. This incident was caused by an oversight on the part of the reception committee members who were assigned by the general with the task of flawless reception. He had the understanding that his past actions would be completely forgiven and he traveled to the north under a formal invitation. However, he was checked by the Constabulary members and he could not hide his displeasure. When Mr Kim Ku learned that the general came to know about this incident and sternly reproved those who were involved in the incident, he felt sorry that they as our own Constabulary members, not foreigners, were so severely reproved.

It was the time when I (An U-saeng) left Seoul late due to the remaining tasks I had to take care of and arrived with Mr Kim Kyu-sik and his party at the 38th parallel. I stepped forward and shouted in Russian, "tovarishch!" However, those who came out to greet us were not Soviet troops, but Korean Constabulary members and the reception committee members. This was unexpected for us, because we expected that in the north too just as U.S. forces would act as masters in South Korea, Soviet forces would act as masters.

Mr Kim Ku and his party clapped their hands as they were satisfied with singing and dancing in tune with national melodies and tunes during the celebration performance for the Joint Conference. When the party inspected the Hwanghae Iron Works, they were exceptionally pleased with the fact that

Koreans were skillfully operating the large blast furnaces, so that they shouted "hurrahs" while watching the grand scene of iron flowing out.

Mr Kim Ku was moved by the reality of North Korea that the fresh spirit of self-reliance was brimming in all areas of social life, the Korean and national flavor was fully discernible wherever they went, and remarked that "a new soaring spirit was astir." This expression of Mr Kim Ku who was rather a taciturn than an eloquent speaker was the expression of his admiration for the general who had superbly laid the ground for national self-reliant independence.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku was deeply impressed by the modest and merciful personality of the sagacious general, and his high moral repute.

This was begun and consolidated from the first audience with the general. Having arrived in Pyongyang, Mr Kim Ku took off his traveling clothes and headed immediately for the general's office. Even until that time, Mr Kim Ku's behavior somehow smacked of his obsession with the dignity and prestige as the president of the "Provisional Government."

The general courteously and warmly received Mr Kim Ku, and as if in meeting with an old friend asked him how difficult it was for him to travel, and said that he was grateful to him for having traveled all the way from afar in spite of his old age at 70 for the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Mr Kim Ku apologized for being late in coming to attend the meeting, and introduced his son, Kim Sin, to the general.

The general encouraged Kim Sin for the fact that he had escorted his old father for a long distance. The general informed Mr Kim Sin of the progress and asked him to raise if he had different views on the agenda and management of the conference, and also inquired about any inconvenience he might have in life. At that time the general introduced me (Kim Chong-hang) as his secretary and recommended me as Mr Kim Ku's secretary. Mr Kim Ku was grateful but refused the offer. However, the general repeatedly recommended.

After the first audience the general saw Mr Kim Ku off at the entrance. When Mr Kim Ku, accompanied by me, returned to his lodging place, members of his suite came to him to ask, "Did you meet the general?"

"Although he is a young general, he is truly a fine person."

The face of Mr Kim Ku who spoke of his feelings of trust toward the young general had a pleased and assured expression.

Indeed, politicians who came from the south to meet General Kim Il-song after 15 August 1945 did not necessarily come from the beginning solely with respect and admiration. In many instances old politicians who did not prostrate their posture by depending on their long experience of political activity and social fame came to lower their posture only after they met the young general and came to respect him. This was true with the case of Mr Yo Un-hyong, and so was with the case of the Mr Kim Ku, too.

Mr Kim Ku's feelings were further deepened at Mangyongdae. On that day he inspected the school for children of revolutionary families. In the favorable weather he ascended Mangyong Peak to look around the surrounding views, and on his way down he passed the general's hometown house.

It happened that Mr Kim Ku met with deep emotion Mr Kim Po-hyon who was weaving fresh hedges in the yard.

Because Mr Kim Ku knew that Mr Kim Po-hyon was the general's grandfather, he greeted the latter courteously.

Since the grandfather learned that the guest was Mr Kim Ku, he asked if it was the same Kim Ku who in 1896 executed a Japanese officer named Tsuchida at Chihap'o, was arrested later, escaped from Inchon prison, and hid disguised as a priest of the small Yongch'on temple near Mangyongdae after moving from place to place. Mr Kim Ku was extremely moved by the fact that the grandfather remembered the old incident with such details, and expressed his gratitude.

Mr Kim Ku and his party appeared to have been greatly surprised that the modest thatch-roofed house with low eves was the general's birth place. They inspected the front and back yards, the barn, and even the kitchen. They could not find anything of high value except modest farming implements and simple household articles, and found a bowl with only leftover cooked grains.

Mr Kim Ku courteously said to Mr Kim Po-hyon.

Your grandson is the general. But why do you go through difficult times for the rest of your life instead of resting?"

"My grandson is in that position. But I am only a farmer. Since olden times farming is the basis of the world. Only if we do farming properly, the political affairs of the nation which my grandson looks after will be well managed."

On his way back Mr Kim Ku said that he learned much from meeting with the grandfather in a solemn tone, and that he was moved greatly for the first time in his life.

"As expected, like the grandson, like the grandfather!"

Even after he returned to the lodging house, remarking thus he could not help expressing his admiration.

Mr Kim Ku's respect and admiration for the sagacious general was further deepened by the general's modest image as he got wet in the rain with the crowd at the 1 May mass rally to celebrate the conference, by the fact that the general saw to it that Mr Kim Ku had his mung bean paste and dried laver at each meal he had after the general learned of Mr Kim Ku's liking in food, and his simple and merciful image of the general who went out with Mr Kim Ku to Taedong River for fishing to instill the feelings of life in the old politician. Although Mr Kim Ku prided himself that he lived his whole life

for the anti-Japanese movement and for the nation, that much he felt like bowing to the general's modest and simple image, his fiery humanism and patriotism, and his high moral character.

It also appeared to come from the general's lofty sense of obligation and his immense magnanimity that Mr Kim Ku was fascinated by the general's personality, and his respect for the general was deepened every day.

It was at the time when Mr Kim Ku and his party inspected the school for children of revolutionary families. Mr Kim Ku deeply admired the fact that even in the complicated and difficult circumstances after the 15 August 1945 Liberation the general sought out each and every child of families of anti-Japanese patriotic martyrs, and to care for them affectionately. Especially, Mr Kim Ku was extremely pleased with the fact that Yi Chong-ik, who once served as director of the Education Department of the "Provisional Government," now as the director of that school guided Mr Kim Ku around. Mr Kim Ku felt more admiration for the fact that the general nurtured not only children of fighters who fought with him but also children of nationalists like the son of Yang Se-pong, a commander of the Independence Force.

After his return to Korea, Mr Kim Ku visited families of martyrs led by Yun Pong-kil, shed his tears in memory of deceased martyrs, and comforted the bereaved families. However, they were humiliated by being treated as the "beggars' group from Chungking." He never had the power to do as in the north. As Mr Kim Ku had witnessed and experienced only a tense world in which only the outlook on material life prevailed, he appeared to have been extremely pleased and satisfied with the reality in the north brimming with the outlook on moral life.

"We understand because his father engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement."

Thus saying Mr Cho Wan-ku in the party nodded his head. Politicians around the "Provisional Government" had learned through Yu Chin-tong (who attended Yungmun Middle School in Kilin which General Kim Il-song also attended, and came to Shanghai), the physician in charge of Mr Kim Ku, that General Kim Il-song was none other than a child of Mr Kim Kyong-chik, the founder of the Korean Nationalist Society.

Mr Kim Ku's shock was great. Because Mr Kim Ku had already been deeply moved by the general's immense magnanimity and tolerance, he could feel personally the feeling of affinity through the inspection of the academy that even if he had a difference in ideology from the communists in the north, they all shared the goal of the complete self-reliant independence of Korea.

Such feeling of affinity on the part of Mr Kim Ku was further deepened through his reunion with An Sin-ho. As for me (An U-saeng), since I had been familiar with Mr Kim Ku's life, I could not guess that the general knew about the relationship between Mr Kim Ku and An Sin-ho.

An Sin-ho was An Ch'ang-ho's younger sister. During her youth she was engaged to Mr Kim Ku through an arranged marriage meeting. However, when Mr An Ch'ang-ho left for the United States he relayed the news that he had promised An Sin-ho's marriage to a middle school student named Yang in Shanghai. Because she was thus put in a quandry, perhaps out of her sense of obligation to Mr Kim Ku she broke off her engagement with both parties. Mr Kim Ku was extremely disappointed. Since then time had gone by. Now as a widower and a widow the two met again in the twilight of their lives.

The general had known about the unforgettable relationship between the two and arranged their meaningful meeting. After his return to Korea the general learned that An Sin-ho lived in Namp'o, named her brother, An Ch'ang-ho, an anti-Japanese patriot, movingly recollected the fact that he rescued An Ch'ang-ho who had been arrested by the Japanese police in Kilin, and saw to it that his younger sister, An Sin-ho, join the Women's Union. Thereafter, An Sin-ho freely visited the general's residence to tell the general all the things she had on mind. The general too respectfully treated her with special concern.

Their meeting in 40 years was truly moving. An Sin-ho shed tears of joy. Mr Kim Ku, deeply moved, firmly grasped her hands and blinked his eyes. Mr Kim Ku had meals together with An Sin-ho and he was not aware of the passing of time as he busily shared with her ideas and plans on his mind deep into the night.

Because An Sin-ho related that after the Liberation she had actively participated in socio-political activity as chairperson of the Namp'o City Committee of the North Korean Women's Union, as a delegate to the North Korean People's Assembly, and as a member of the Legal Committee, Mr Kim Ku learned that it was a totally groundless fear that since she was from a nationalist family, she was a Christian married to a preacher, and she was once engaged to him, she would have been persecuted under "Communist rule." Thus he was able to once again recognize how broad-minded the general was. Perhaps because of this, Mr Kim Ku always spent time together with An Sin-ho during his stay.

Mr Kim Ku attended the church service performed by his old acquaintance, Rev Kim Cha-son, at Changdaejae Church in Pyongyang through the guidance of Rev Kang Yang-uk. Behind the fact that Rev Kang Yang-uk accompanied Mr Kim Ku that day was a reason signifying the general's immense generosity. Rev Kang Yang-uk's son and daughter had been killed in March 1946 by a terrorist group that came from the south. Because identifications of a right-wing reactionary group in the name of Kim Ku were found on the arrested culprits, he could not treat Mr Kim Ku kindly.

The general understood his feelings, and told him that since Mr Kim Ku was coming to participate in the Joint Conference for the sake of the unification of the nation, he should not entertain narrow-minded prejudice because of Kim Ku's past, but treat Kim Ku kindly, and said that he should let small things be subordinated to the great national cause. Because of the general's kind words, Rev Kang Yang-uk did not express any feelings, and pleasantly guided Mr Kim Ku around.

An Sin-ho, who had known about such circumstances, candidly asked Mr Kim Ku in a blaming tone: "Why did you let them kill Rev Kang's children?"

Mr Kim Ku made an excuse by saying: "Well,...it is not that I instructed them to do it..." and appeared to be embarrassed.

Since both Mr Kim Ku and Rev Kang Yang-uk were engrossed in the just cause of grand national unity, that unpleasant matter was not discussed anymore.

During his stay Mr Kim Ku visited the home of Mr An Ch'ang-ho, his senior, and also stopped by Yongch'on Temple to trace his memory of the past. He also visited a cold noodles restaurant nearby his lodging place, and sat on mats to taste the cold noodles and meat dish of Pyongyang.

The length of Mr Kim Ku's stay in Pyongyang was only about 15 days. In his 70-year life span which he dedicated to anti-Japanese patriotism and the independence of the nation, 15 days were really a short segment.

However, as far as Mr Kim Ku was concerned, this short period was a process in which he was influenced and fascinated by the leadership, harmony, attraction of the sagacious general, and it was a process in which a shift in his life was made by which he realized that his life-long commitment to the principle would shine and live forever by following the general, the leader of the nation.

Mr Kim Ku felt that he could clearly see the bright future of our nation.

### III.

The resolute posture of Mr Kim Ku, who could not give up his determination to go to the north in spite of the obstruction of the opposition factions who predicted that his trip would be "empty-handed," was stirred by his sole patriotism which did not allow him merely watch the crisis of the nation.

Nevertheless, Mr Kim Ku could not help worrying that if the Joint North-South Conference had not been successful as expected, he, who had boasted, would be shamed. Given this situation, the successful conclusion of the Joint Conference was an unprecedented pleasure to Mr Kim Ku. Moreover, it was caused not simply by the success of the conference, but it was an unlimited sense of satisfaction and happiness originating in the confirmation of the central point of national unity with leadership authority which enabled it to demonstrate the rallying of nation-wide patriotic forces.

Mr Kim Ku felt that it was not an empty life, and that it was life like an old tree blossoming in spring with firm confidence in the brighter future of the nation. Because Mr Kim Ku had such moving emotions about the revival in the later years of his life, he looked back at steps he left on the history of the nation, and he could not help but become infinitely modest.

While attending the stage drama, "Mt Paektu," with the sincerity of his mind which was becoming more pious in front of General Kim Il-song, he said to the general that while the general waged armed struggle for 15 years for the

restoration of the fatherland, in the final analysis he himself merely did the study of words.

Since he slaughtered the rascal Japanese officer at Ch'ihap'o, his heart burned with revenge against Japanese scoundrels to the last person, in the course of his anti-Japanese independence movement he abandoned his parents, wife, children, and almost all his personal interest. However, Mr Kim Ku's anti-Japanese strategy remained merely with the individual terrorist method as was implemented by the grand acts of Yi Pong-ch'ang, Yun Pong-kil, and Paek Chong-ki, and still less did not organize powerful anti-Japanese struggle of a high dimension based on a powerful politico-military force organized on the basis of the broad masses of people. The fact that they did not base themselves on the unlimited anti-Japanese resistance of the broad masses of people who were most severely oppressed by Japanese imperialists' colonial rule was an unavoidable limitation in the independence movement of the "Provisional Government" group led by Mr Kim Ku. In the final analysis it was a limitation caused by the world outlook of Mr Kim Ku who saw the masses of people as the objects of salvation yet did not recognize that they were indeed a chuche force for the victory of the anti-Japanese struggle and the main subjects for the development of national history.

As I (An U-saeng) remembered the image of Mr Kim Ku who deplored that he had not been ready for the great event, the rehabilitation of the fatherland, I was able to appreciate the feelings of Mr Kim Ku who was convinced that there was no one else but General Kim Il-song who could lead Korea.

Before he left Pyongyang Mr Kim Ku entrusted me (Kim Chong-hang) with arranging an exclusive meeting with the general accompanied only by a secretary.

The general readily approved that request and met Mr Kim Ku on 3 May.

On his way to the meeting place, Mr Kim Ku questioned me: "Mr Kim, I suppose there will be no one else?" And I answered: "I think there will be the general alone."

Mr Kim Ku appeared to be quite satisfied.

The general had been waiting and walked out to greet Mr Kim Ku cordially and affectionately. The general asked Mr Kim Ku to sit down and showed his meticulous concern with Mr Kim Ku's health.

The sagacious general highly praised Mr Kim Ku's participation in the Joint North-South Conference, and expressed his gratitude for Mr Kim Ku's efforts for the success of the conference.

Mr Kim Ku related to the general his candid feelings he had entertained toward the north and the communists, and said that after he came to the north he found that the communists were totally different from the "communists" he had associated with in the past.

The general said that the majority of the "communists" that Mr Kim Ku met in Shanghai or Chungking in the past were factionalists who, blinded by political power rather than interest of the fatherland and the nation, engaged in factionalist strife and obstructed the liberation of the nation, and said that true communists are true patriots who ardently love the fatherland and the nation.

Mr Kim Ku said that because he wanted to hear in detail the precious views of the general regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Joint Conference, he had asked for a meeting with him.

The sagacious general said that the greatest immediate task the nation faced was to wage a nation-wide struggle in order to check and bankrupt the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to establish a unified government on the nationalist principle, and elucidated a specific method that patriotic forces of the north and the south should unite firmly and form a national salvation united front in order to do that.

At the place of the audience Mr Kim Ku pledged his determination for all his efforts after his return to the south for opposing the scheme of establishing a unilateral government and for strengthening a pro-communist coalition and the national salvation united front for the establishment of a self-reliant central government.

The general said with a deep sense of trust that he was confident that Mr Kim Ku, popular among the South Korean people and democratic leaders, would play a great role in forming the national salvation united front.

Mr Kim Ku expressed his gratitude to the general for his generosity. Then, Mr Kim Ku stated several more petitions to the general.

Mr Kim Ku requested that to make his visit to the north rewarding the general by all means approve sending irrigation waters of the Kuam Reservoir and the Yeui Reservoir to the Yonbaek Plains.

This was one of the issues raised already at the leaders' conference on 24 and 26 April. On that day, beginning with the issue of sending irrigation waters to the Yonbaek Plains, Mr Kim Ku requested that such problems as electricity transmission, the escorting of Cho Man-sik to Seoul, the dedication of the remains of An Chung-kun be solved. At that time, the issues of water and electricity were the problems created because the U.S. military government had not abided by promises that was proved by factual data, and an understanding was reached. As for Cho Man-sik, as Mr Kim Ku learned that Cho was a pro-Japanese who surrendered to the Japanese imperialists before the Liberation, promoted the "unity of Japan and Korea," actively supported "students' voluntary military service," and the conscription system, and headed the drive for driving Korean youth to battle fronts for Japanese imperialism, and that he was a traitor who, after the Liberation, gathered pro-Japanese elements and national traitors to obstruct the building of a democratic self-reliant independent nation and self-reliant unification, and carried out espionage and assassination activity, and that Cho was exposed and denounced at the activists meeting of the Democratic Party and was expelled, Mr Kim Ku canceled

the issue of escorting Cho as he had originally planned. In regard to the issue of dedicating the remains of An Chung-kun, efforts were made to investigate the locale concerned, but the Japanese executioners clandestinely disposed the remains so they would not be discovered.

Thus the issues raised were tentatively settled. However, at the exclusive meeting Mr Kim Ku once again entreated the general of the water issue.

The general accepted Mr Kim Ku's request and instructed him to return to South Korea and dispatch a peasants delegation. Mr Kim Ku was extremely pleased. Thanks to the general's concern this water issue was satisfactorily solved so that once again precious water flowed into the southern Yonbaek Plains. Because the U.S. military government authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique did not finally keep promises, the transmission of electricity was suspended with a statement for the disruption.

At the meeting with the sagacious general Mr Kim Ku candidly said that he had no longer any ambition for political power, that he wanted to remain in the north to work, but if he had not returned to the south rumors that he had been detained were likely to be spread, and that he would rather return to the south particularly for the sake of achieving the decisions of the conference. He continued to say that he would return to the south to do work, but if things turned out to be unfavorable, he would come to the north again, and that when he returned he would like to ask the general the favor of granting him a patch of orchard in the hometown of Mr An Ch "ang-ho so he could spend the rest of his life caring for it. The reference to this orchard was not accidental. During the days of the "Provisional Government" Mr Kim Ku would often say that since he was not a learned person he would spend the rest of his life caring for an orchard or two when the fatherland would become independent.

The general said that if that was Mr Kim Ku's desire, it would not be a difficult problem and that the orchard would be granted by the people's power organ. He explained that according to the laws of the people's regime, those who meritoriously served the fatherland and the people would be preferentially treated.

Because the general learned of the fact that many people would visit Mr Kim Ku for his calligraphy and Mr Kim Ku himself would like to have good quality North Korean made paper for his calligraphy and learning, at the meaningful meeting the general proposed to make a gift of paper, brush, and ink.

Mr Kim Ku once again expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the general for his meticulous concern. After a while, Mr Kim Ku modestly and earnestly said: "I think that Korea has met a true master. General, you are the only one who can lead Korea. I entrust you with everything."

Thus, Mr Kim Ku pulled out the seal of the "Provisional Government" in a solemn manner.

The general was moved by heartfelt sincerity of Mr Kim Ku and asked him to take back the seal because we only needed the deep trust of the masses of people.

That seal was a symbol of the tradition of the "Provisional Government" which Mr Kim Ku and his colleagues prided themselves of inheriting the tradition of the bloody 1 March movement. It was an equivalent of an "imperial seal" which they carried without interruption of even a moment at Mirang Street in Shanghai, at Hwapyong Street in Chungking, and on their way back to Korea. That he resolutely offered such a seal meant a declaration that Mr Kim Ku, who was over 70 years of age whose life he spent with many twists and turns for his life-long desire for anti-Japanese independence, would now entrust the general with the destiny of the nation and his soul.

Having been influenced by the leadership, the sense of affinity, and attraction of the sagacious general, Mr Kim Ku revised his course late in his life from an anti-communist nationalist to a pro-communist nationalist. Truly, it was the feelings of Mr Kim Ku that he reached the stage where, as the old sage said, "if I realize the truth in the morning I may not regret dying in the evening."

The exclusive interview which would remain long in history ended. The general helped Mr Kim Ku by holding his arms to see him off at the entrance porch and affectionately said that since Mr Kim Ku devoted his whole life to the independence of the nation, he should take good care of his health by all means in anticipation of great events.

Mr Kim Ku greeted the general and stopped for a while before he boarded the car as if he did not like parting.

The general, smiling, saw him off waving his hand.

The distance between the general who was standing like that until the car disappeared and the departing Kim Ku was becoming greater. but the feelings of obligation appeared to become intense beyond time and space. This, like a beautiful and meaningful picture, was engraved in my (Kim Chong-hang) heart. Indeed, it was a moving scene.

In the car Mr Kim Ku spoke with a voice welling deep out of his heart.

"As expected, he is the person dispatched by Heaven to lead the great force of the earth!"

The general saw to it that since delegates from South Korea had traveled rough routes, they were given new clothes on their way back, and said that it would be better to send clothing materials to Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik.

Delegates from South Korea departed pledging that their patriotic will to rise up for the struggle against "unilateral elections and unilateral government" in support of the general's policy for national salvation.

Loaded with high-quality clothing materials, five boxes of Korean paper, many brushes and ink, and a specially made inkstone made from stones from Uiwon, Mr Kim Ku left Pyongyang with an important decision to devote the rest of his life to the task of pro-communist unification.

After he returned to Seoul Mr Kim Ku organized the Association for the Acceleration of Unified Independence oriented toward a national salvation united front and waged struggle by sternly exposing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and the traitorous divisive scheme of the Syngman Rhee clique. The U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique employed all sorts of intimidation and intrigue to separate Mr Kim Ku from the path of pro-communist patriotism.

However, because Mr Kim Ku did not bend his pro-communist intention, the scoundrels perpetrated the cowardly crime of assassinating him on 26 June 1949.

Mr Kim Ku was a conscientious nationalist who ended his life on the path of pro-communist coalition and self-reliant independence.

As many years elapsed since many patriots led by Mr Kim Ku who had attended the historic Joint North-South Conference passed away, we too are looking at the twilight of our lives.

History is not simply the record of the past. Meaningful past experiences are precious treasures of today.

The spirit of the Joint Conference that achieved the grand union of the nation beyond the differences in ideology, political views, and religion and on the sacred path for self-reliant independence is put forth more and more as an urgent demand in national history at this point of time.

Time has flown by and Mr Kim Ku has passed away. However, Mr Kim Ku's ardent love of the nation and his sincere patriotism has carved a clearcut niche in national history.

Thanks to the great grace of the respected and beloved leader, Mr Kim Ku's patriotism shines and lives forever.

The problem of truthfully recognizing the truth of history and making a model out of it is the true posture of all of the people who live today and in the future.

10372  
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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EXCURSIONS TO REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE SITES INCREASE

SK051042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--Working people and school youth and children making excursions to time-honoured revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu are steadily increasing in number.

Their number is further increasing this year greeting the 30th anniversary of the opening of the road of excursions to Mt Paektu by our party.

The glorious party center opened the over 400 kilometer long road of excursion from Pochonbo to Mt Paektu on June 5, 1956.

Since then 11 million working people and school youth and children have covered the glorious road, and many overseas compatriots and foreigners have visited Mt Paektu.

Mt Paektu (2,750 meters) located in the west northern border area of Samjiyon county, Yanggang Province, is a majestic mountain, the highest in Korea.

The Mt Paektu area is associated with the undying exploits performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

There are Pochonbo, Samchiyon, Taehongdan, Sinsadong revolutionary battle sites and Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Mupo camping sites in and around Mt Paektu.

Our party attaches great importance to education in revolutionary traditions through excursions to the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il directed the work to build the Yanggang provincial area into a grand open-air museum for the education in the revolutionary traditions.

Grand monuments, revolution museums and historical revolutionary museums were built at the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu and well-appointed pavillions and cantonments for excursionists were built in various places.

Well-knit state system of excursions to the revolutionary battle sites in Mt Paektu has been established.

Through excursions working people, school youth and children from all parts of the country study the immortal revolutionary history of President Kim Il-song and learn from the indomitable fighting spirit of the men of the Korean people's revolutionary army who remained boundlessly faithful to him.

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26 June 1986

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG'S BOOK ON ADVANCING METAL INDUSTRY PUBLISHED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 85 p 1

/Unattributed article: "Compendium of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Writings 'On Developing the Metal Industry' Published"

/Text/ A compendium of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's writings, "On Developing the Metal Industry," was published by the Korean Workers Party Publishing Company.

In the compendium can be found full texts or excerpts from 44 works by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song chocke full of superb ideas and programs of tremendous significance fur further developing the metal industry, the pillar of our country's independent economy, and positiviyely promoting the metal industry in accordance with the requirements of overall national economic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song above all presented in the works collected in the compendium the clear-cut direction and methodology for further strengthening our country's metal industry, particularly the independence and chuche nature of the ferrous metal industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must continue to make a great effort to strengthen the independence and chuche nature of the ferrous metal industry and further develop a new metallurgy relying on our country's fuel resources."

The great leader expalined that developing industry with one's own raw materials and fuel is the legitimate requirement for building a self-sufficient national economy and the consistent program which our party has been maintaining. He likewise delineated the tasks involved and the way to develop a chuche metal industry founded on a secure base through the resources and technology of our country. Furthermore, he elucidated the sagacious line and methodology for building strong, self-sufficient, and chuche-oriented metallutrical industrial bases and raw-material and fuel bases, taking into consideration such questions as positively incorporating modern production processes capable of increasing iron production based on domestically obtained raw materials and fuel and broadly developing and utilizing the diverse mineral resources amply deposited in our country.

In the workd contained in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the wise line on vigorously performing scientific research and widely incorporating new and advanced concepts of science and technology and advanced operational methodology in the metal industry sector.

The great leader also delineated the exact way to wage a vigorous mass technical innovation campaign in the iron mills and smelters; reform obsolete technologies; widely embody semi-automation, automation, industrial television, and remote control; perform wholehearted conservation; enhance production efficiency; and liberate the workers from high heat and hazardous and strenuous labor.

In particular; the great leader presented the wise line on thoroughly conquering flunkeyism, revisionism, technical mysticism, and conservatism in scientific research, hitting the mark in intensifying the chuche nature of our country's metal industry, deepening scientific research in every area, thinking and acting boldly, and setting the level of technological facilities in the metal industry upon a new scientific framework.

In his works compiled in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kil Il-song delineated the concrete work to be performed in using the equipment and materials on hand to maximum benefit and normalizing metal production at a high level.

The great leader stated that properly performing equipment management is the most important condition for normalizing production and one of the principles in production organization. Moreoever, he expounded on thoroughly establishing maintenance and inspection systems for equipment of all types, including blast furnaces, rolling equipment, etc., strictly adhering to technical regulations and standard manufacturing procedures and operating all machinery at full load and full capacity. In addition, he delineated concrete ways for the metal factories to mobilize and use internal reserves to the maximum to produce more metal products through such things as radically lowering the level of consumption of raw materials and fuel, notably raising the metal recovery rate and reclaiming and using all sorts of waste and byproducts, etc.

In his works compiled in the compendium, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song likewise elucidated the revolutionary ideology and methodology on improving management and operational work and guidance methods in the metallurgy factories and enterprises.

The great leader emphatically stressed thorough implementation in factories and enterprises of the requirements of the Taean work system, which is the most excellent method of communist business management created by our party, and the maintenance of regulations and norms in business management. In addition, he clearly set forth the principles and methodology for decisively improving the guidance, supervision, and management of metallurgy factories and enterprises including the following:

The question of further intensifying the collective leadership of the factory party committee, which is the supreme guidance organization of the factory, thereby decisively improving all business management and supervisory work in the factory, including production guidance.

The question of giving firm priority to political work to set the masses in motion and greatly enhance the strength and wisdom of the masses to achieve endless production upswings.

The question of vigorously waging a mass campaign to assist the metallurgy factories and provide the raw and processed materials to the metallurgy factories on a timely basis.

The question of thoroughly implementing the line which our party proposed on unified and itemized planning in the metal industry sector.

In the great leader's works compiled in the compendium, besides the above, can be found scientific answers to various theoretical and practical questions arising in developing the metal industry on a new high stage in keeping with the requirements of overall national economic development and the interests of our people.

The superb ideology, theory, and guidelines which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in the compendium, "On Developing the Metal Industry," are an autonomous program for building a chuche-oriented metal industry which clarifies the way for creatively solving all the problems arising in the development of the metal industry in accordance with our country's situation. Thus they are the guidelines to which our people must strongly adhere in the struggle to develop the metal industry even further in accordance with the new demands of socialist economic construction.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE ON CHOSON UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

SK071038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the teachers and students of Choson University on the 30th anniversary of its founding (April 10, 1956).

He says in his message that in the past three decades Choson University has brought up many competent native cadres firmly equipped with revolutionary world outlook of Chuche by thoroughly applying the Chuche-oriented educational idea of our party in teaching and training and thereby greatly contributed to the development and strengthening of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Saying that dependable functionaries who graduated from Choson University are now working at organizations and organs at all levels of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), he highly appreciates the achievements made by the university.

The message says:

Choson University is charged with very heavy duty in developing and strengthening the movement of Koreans in Japan and democratic national education. Its basic duty is to train more able native cadres, revolutionaries of Chuche type, who are firmly armed with the Chuche idea of our party, boundlessly love the socialist homeland and devotedly fight for the patriotic work including national reunification.

President Kim Il-song expresses the belief that the entire teachers and students of the university will successfully discharge the honorable tasks assigned them.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MAY TARGETS ACHIEVED AT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

SK022308 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The May targets were topped at a number of industrial establishments of Korea.

The Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry fulfilled the gross industrial output value plan at 103 percent and hit the production targets at 100 percent in lead and zinc, 103.5 percent in electrolytic zinc and 101.4 percent in magnesia clinker by designing work as required by a new economic management system set up by our party and actively carrying it into practice.

The headings production plan was carried out at 101.6 percent and gross industrial output value plan at 110 percent at the Musan mining complex which supplies great quantities of headings to the metal industrial complexes including the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, a northern metallurgical giant.

The gross industrial output value plan was fulfilled at 102.5 percent as of May 30 at the Hwanghae iron and steel complex which launched into political work and economic organization under a meticulous plan from the beginning of the month and actively introduced advanced work methods.

The Yongsong machine complex, a mighty ordered equipment production base of the country, honored its commitments at 101.8 percent in gross industrial output value and 120 percent in the production of ordered equipment on May 31 by keeping the production of workpieces far ahead of processing and improving the forging method.

The Sungni general motor works carried out the auto production plan on all indices.

The overfulfillment of May assignments was also announced by the February 8 Vinalon complex, the February 8 cement complex, the March 26 factory, the October 5 general automation works, the Hamju automation instrument factory, the Moranbong automation instrument factory and many other industrial establishments.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURES IN SILK PRODUCTION--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--The Korean Silk Company fulfilled its May plan at 124.6 percent in gross industrial output value and 114.9 percent in output value of export goods. This means a growth of nearly two times in production compared with the corresponding period of last year. Belonging to this company are the Pyongyang and Hamhung silk reeling mills and the Nyongbyon and Pakchon silk mills and others. It turns out over 30 kinds of well-known silks of Korea including Yaksan silk, brocade, foulard and satin. The silk which has a history of 5,000 years in Korea is one of the special products. This cloth is thinner and lighter than other fabrics and the color is graceful and it is very soft. The silks of Korea are widely known to the world and highly estimated. Special mention should be made of Korean brocade which has won a gold medal twice at international commodity fairs. As the production of cocoons increases and the textile and dyestuff industries make rapid development, the growth of the production of silks and their quality are firmly guaranteed. Korea produces thousands of tons of cocoons every year. Choe Won-kyong, chief engineer of the Korea Silk Company, said: the company plans to increase the production of silks 2-3 times within a few years to come and will encourage joint venture with foreign countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

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N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NODONG SINMUN ON INTRODUCING SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

SK030210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 31 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May editorial: "Let Us Positively Introduce the Results of 'Scientific and Technical Research Work into Production'"]

[Text] One of the important questions today in vigorously accelerating the technological revolution by upholding teachings set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message and at the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee is to positively introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should correctly formulate a plan for developing science and technology, should strengthen the work for government guarantees for scientific and technological development, and should carry out the organizational work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production in a timely manner.

The basic key for economic development in our country today is technological revolution. Rapidly developing science and technology by accelerating the technological revolution is a factor firmly guaranteeing economic development and national prosperity. It is important to attain results in scientific and technical research work. What is much more important is to introduce the results of this research work.

Adequate results have been attained in scientific research work and in the technical innovation movement as a result of the energetic struggle of our scientists, technicians, and workers, who have exerted strenuous efforts, upholding the party's militant call for making the entire party, the entire country, and all the people rise and vigorously carry out the technological revolution.

Only by introducing into production the results of scientific and technical research work, which have been attained continuously, in a timely manner can we vigorously forge ahead with economic construction at present and follow the rapidly developing trend for economic development in the world on the basis of sophisticated science and technology.

Proceeding from this practical requirement, our party calls for concentrating on the struggle to positively introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production. All sectors of the people's economy should much more vigorously wage the struggle to introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production in accordance with the party's intent. To achieve this end, it is important most of all for functionaries to have the correct view of the introduction of new technology and to concentrate on this work.

The work of guaranteeing production and technological innovation work are not separated from each other. The work of adopting the results of scientific and technical research work is the work of carrying out production activities in a much more quantitative and qualitative manner. The key for increasing production and for guaranteeing the high speed of economic development rests in the introduction of the results of scientific and technical research work into production. In particular, the introduction of new technology is not merely administrative and working-level work. This work is the very important work of implementing our party's line for the technological revolution.

Economic guidance functionaries, who personally organize and take command of the struggle to implement party policies in relevant sectors, should naturally regard the work of introducing not only production results but also the results of scientific and technical research work into production as an important revolutionary task assigned them and should positively carry out this work.

Another important thing in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work is to consistently and powerfully forge ahead with this work. The work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work is by no means carried out easily; this work accompanies the struggle to resolve complicated and difficult problems. Therefore, without successfully organizing and powerfully carrying out this work, we are liable to stop working halfway and to fail to quickly carry out this work as demanded by the party.

Functionaries in all sectors as well as functionaries at plants and enterprises should grasp and organize in an effective manner the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work and should vigorously forge ahead with this work until they attain success in this work.

What is important in carrying out organizational work is to provide a pre-requisite for quickly determining and introducing the results of scientific and technical research work. The relevant sectors, including the state Scientific and Technological Committee, should correctly establish a state review system, should extensively organize meetings to discuss the results of scientific and technical research work, which have been attained continuously, should review these results by items in a timely manner, and should have them quickly introduced by carrying out this work in accordance with plans.

The relevant committees and ministries of the Administration Council are assigned the mission of responsibly forging ahead with the work of developing

technology in all sectors of the people's economy. Functionaries of these committees and ministries should correctly determine priorities and target enterprises in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work and should have these results introduced in a timely manner by cooperating with functionaries from relevant enterprises. At the same time, they should successfully carry out the organizational work of extensively generalizing technological innovation plans, which have been successful in a unit.

The committees and ministries of the Administration Council, industrial complexes, plants, and enterprises should correctly carry out the work of always grasping the status of the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production, of taking measures for this work, and of evaluating the results of this work. Thus, they should have this work carried out briskly.

What is particularly important in organizational work is to successfully provide the conditions. The relevant sectors, including planning agencies and the material supply sector, should practically and correctly supply materials, equipment, and funds, along with formulating plans.

Positively mobilizing internal reserves is the important work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production. Waiting for the time conditions are provided has nothing to do with a revolutionary work style. Today not a small number of plants and enterprises have introduced many technological innovation plans into production by mobilizing internal reserves and by independently providing conditions. If we do this way, we will be able to resolve many problems.

The masters in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production are the functionaries and workers at plants and enterprises. Without waiting for equipment and materials to be supplied, plants and enterprises should independently supply equipment and materials needed in introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production by mobilizing reserves.

Party organizations and three revolutions teams are assigned the mission of calling on the masses of the people to wage the struggle to introduce the results of scientific and technical research work into production. Party organizations and three revolutions teams in all sectors of the people's economy should grasp and forge ahead with the work of introducing the results of scientific and technical research work into production to meet the requirements of developing the situation and should vigorously organize and mobilize party members and workers in this work. Thus, they should introduce greater quantities of the results of scientific and technical research work into production and should help bring about a new upsurge in carrying out the technological revolution.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN POLITICAL OFFICERS GROUP VISITS PYONGYANG

Military Delegation Meets with Visitors

AU021416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 2/6/1986--A friendly meeting took place in Pyongyang between the visiting Romanian delegation of military party activists and a military delegation of the DPR of Korea.

During the meeting, Lieutenant-General Yung Jin-ho, deputy head of the general political direction of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense, secretary of the higher political council of the army, head of the Romanian delegation of military party activists, highlighted the development of relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

O Chin-u, Ilie Ceausescu Attend Party

SK030421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi gave a reception Monday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army to Korea.

Invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Lt General Yun Chi-ho and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The members of the delegation headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the supreme political council of the Romania Army, were present at the reception.

Speeches were made at the reception by Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and Lt General Yun Chi-ho.

Delegation Departs Pyongyang

SK031106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--The delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the supreme political council of the Romanian Army, left here today for home by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Lt General Yun Chi-ho, Maj General O Kyong-hun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG, PRESS GREET SWEDISH NATIONAL DAY

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK051045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song in his message of greetings to Karl Gustaf, king of Sweden, on June 5 warmly congratulated the king and his people on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

He sincerely wished the king health and happiness and his country prosperity.

Papers Dedicate Signed Articles

SK060520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

NODONG SINMUN notes Sweden has traditionally pursued a neutral policy. It says:

The present government of the social democratic party insists on establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and calls for freezing the test, production and development of nuclear weapons. This stand enjoys support of many countries.

It is a consistent stand of the DPRK Government to establish and develop friendly relations with the countries which respect its sovereignty and are friendly to us.

We will in the future make efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Sweden in the interests of the two peoples.

The Korean people congratulate the Swedish people on their national day and wish them good success in their future work for the prosperity of the country.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVATION OF SEYCHELLES NATIONAL DAY

Kim Il-song Greets Seychelles President

SK041041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on June 3 to France Albert Rene, president of Seychelles, warmly congratulating the president and his government and people in the name of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and himself on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the national day of Seychelles.

He noted that the Seychellois people under the correct leadership of President France Albert Rene have made a great stride ahead in its efforts to build a prosperous new society, firmly defending the country's sovereignty, and expressed the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow in strength and develop.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK050502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the 9th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Seychelles.

The birth of a new independent government in Seychelles 9 years ago was a great event in her history, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

Along the line of building "socialism of Seychelles style" the Seychellois people are now striving to consolidate the political and economic independence of the country and build a society where all the people are equal.

The Seychellois Government, externally pursuing the non-aligned policy, is making an active effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone and strengthen solidarity and cooperation between the countries in this region and other countries of the world.

The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the Seychellois people who are vigorously marching towards socialism under the banner of independence against imperialism.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Seychelles will strengthen and develop as ever, our people sincerely wish them greater successes in their endeavours for the building of a new society, rich and prosperous.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM TRIPS--Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, which had attended the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party and the Fourth Congress of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), and the delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African solidarity which had attended the 14th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity organization held in the Soviet Union returned home on May 23. The delegation of trade union educational propagandists of Japan, the delegation of Tokai Television of Japan and Zimbabwean Ambassador to Korea G.P. Chisese left for home. U.S.-resident Koreans Kang Sun-hung and his wife and Cha Yong-kun arrived in Pyongyang on May 21 for a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 24 May 86 SK] /12712

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly which had visited Portugal, Denmark and Norway, the delegation of Kulloja which had visited the Soviet Union and the delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee which had visited Bulgaria returned home on May 30. A delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Arcelia Quintana, president of Judicial Investigation Institute of the University, and Danilo Zolo, professor of Firenze University of Italy, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. Arriving here were the Chinese, Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian, Romanian and Japanese teams to participate in the international judo tournament scheduled in Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

TOURISM GROUP TO CSSR--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean International Tourist Administration headed by its Director Han Pyong-un left here for Czechoslovakia on May 28. The delegation of the central party school of the Communist Party of China, the delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association, the Chuche idea study delegation of the Managua National Autonomous University, Nicaragua, and Prof Z.M. Quraishi, head of the Chair of Political Science of Delhi University of India, left for home on the same day. Kwon Chun-sun, a Korean resident in Canada, and his wife arrived here on May 27. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

TRADE GROUP TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA)--A trade union delegation of Korea headed by Kang Ung-kil and a delegation of Pyongyang University of

Mechanical Engineering headed by its Rector Pak Pong-chun left Pyongyang on May 24 respectively to attend the 10th Trade Union Congress of Yugoslavia and to visit Bulgaria. The Korean economic delegation headed by Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, returned home from Italy on May 23. A social scientists delegation of Ibaraki University of Japan headed by its Professor Mitsue Kobayashi, councillor of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 25 May 86 SK] /12712

DEFENSE SPORTS GROUP TO PRC--Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)--A Korean defense sports delegation headed by Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang by train on May 26 for a visit to China. A Chinese Government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Guo Shuyan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China, a Japanese delegation of societies for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Fujio Hanawa, general secretary of the Japan National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il-song, and an Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Abha Avasthi arrived in Pyongyang on May 27. The delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon left here for home yesterday. Mbonimana Gamaliel, a professor of the University of Rwanda, arrived in Pyongyang Monday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 28 May 86 SK] /12712

KULLOJA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC--Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland headed by Chong Sin-hyok, its Presidium member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, and the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association which had visited China and the Korean team which had participated in the "Spring Arrow" international archery tourney held in the Soviet Union returned home on June 3. A delegation of the Kulloja publishing house headed by its deputy editor Kang Yong-sop left here yesterday for a visit to China. The delegation of the Composers' Union of the Soviet Union and the delegation of Kasetsart University of Thailand left here for home on June 3. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 4 Jun 86 SK] /12712

GDR, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the GDR paper BERLINER ZEITUNG headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Ottomar Harbauer, a delegation for the study of the Chuche idea of University of Zimbabwe led by its Professor Herbert Chimhundu and Henri Jullien, president of Francorail, France, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 2. A short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan led by Cho Han-kyu arrived in Wonsan yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of social scientists of Ibaraki University of Japan left here for home yesterday. The delegation of the Korean journalists union returned home on June 1 after visiting China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 3 Jun 86 SK] /12712

BEIJING FILM SHOW--Beijing June 6 (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha arranged a film show and reception at his embassy on June 6 on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the visit to China by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of

the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Invited there were Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the CPC, and other officials concerned. The Korean documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" was screened. The film show was followed by a reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Jun 86 SK] /12712

OUTGOING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 7 received A. Nahavandian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was present. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO INDONESIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on June 7 sent a message of greetings to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. He sincerely wished President Suharto greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country and health and happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE FROM BURKINA GROUP--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by head of the delegation of the committees for defense of the revolution of Burkina Faso Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the committees, upon leaving Korea on June 4. Pierre Ouedraogo said in his message that he would inform President Thomas Sankara and the people of Burkina Faso rallied around the committees for defense of the revolution of the precious teachings given by President Kim Il-song when he received the delegation. He said: The priceless teachings given by you show how deep intimacy between you and Comrade President Thomas Sankara is and what a great care you pay for the people of Burkina Faso who are struggling to achieve complete independence. I wish you and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and hope for an early peaceful reunification of friendly Korea. With high revolutionary considerations to you, respected and great leader. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE ON CHAD NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on June 5 warmly congratulated Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad, on the national day of Chad. In his message of greetings he wished President Hissein Habre and the Chad people success in the work for national unity and the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Jun 86 SK] /12712

GUYANESE PRESIDENT MEETS TRADE MINISTER--Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)--H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on May 28 met head of the Korean Government delegation Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President H. Desmond Hoyte. President H. Desmond Hoyte expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his heartfelt wishes for their good health and long life. Pointing to the development of the relations of economic and technological cooperation between Guyana and Korea, he said: Guyana greatly values the friendly and cooperative relations with Korea. He stressed that the Guyanese Government and people would play every possible role as an active supporter to and propagandist for the reunification of Korea in the international arena. He expressed the firm belief that Korea would be reunified without fail under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Jun 86 SK] /12712

SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Sierra Leonean President J.S. Momoh on May 23 met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Myon-nye. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President J.S. Momoh. President J.S. Momoh expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Sierra Leone and Korea are favourably developing, he stated he would make efforts to continuously develop these relations. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

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